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SEP 7 1939

COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. LXXXVI. No. 2222.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper and for
Canadian Magazine Post.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1939.

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Advertisements for this column are accepted at the rate of 2d. per word prepaid (if Box Number used 6d. extra), and must reach this office not later than Friday morning for the coming week's issue.

All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London.

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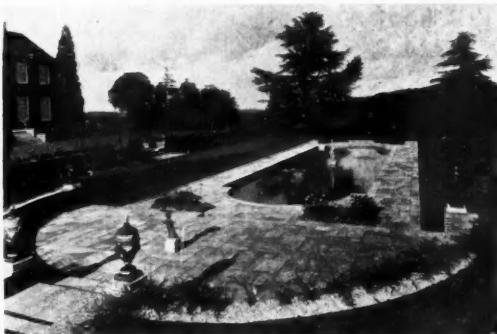
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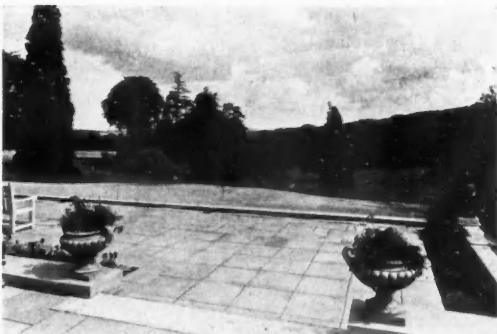
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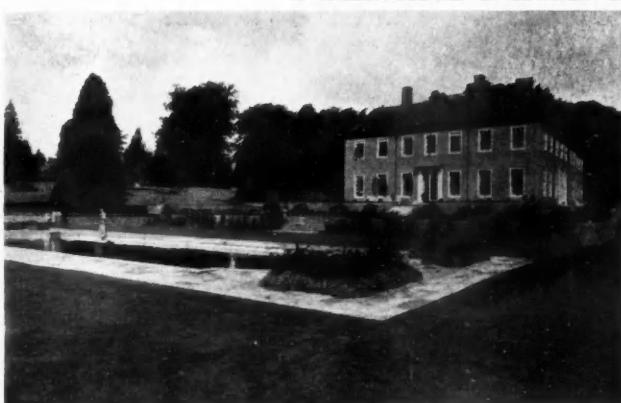
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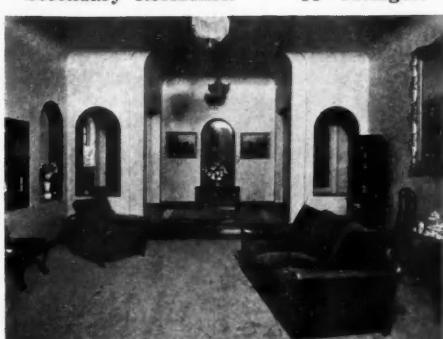


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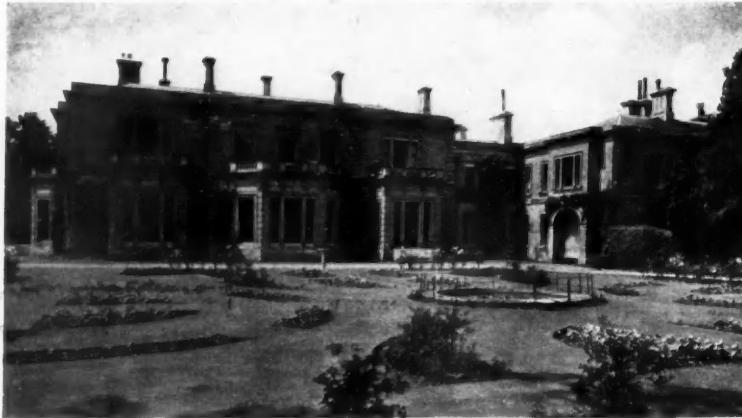
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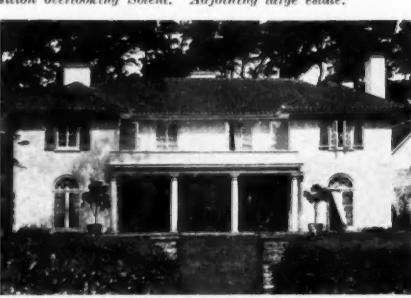
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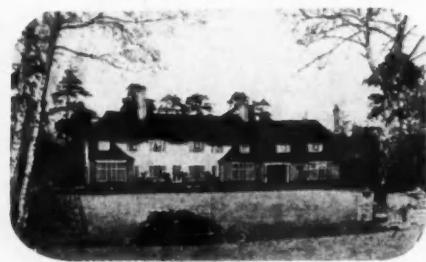
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Telephone No.:
Regent 4304.OSBORN & MERCER
MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTESTelegraphic Address:
"Overbid-Piccy, London."

| | |
|---|--------|
| DEVON | £3,800 |
| Excellent Sporting District. | |
| Charming Old Manor | |
| Hall, 2 reception, 7 bedrooms (with lav. basins), bathroom, etc. | |
| Thoroughly up to date, with Main Electricity, Central Heating, etc. | |
| 3 Acres | |
| Trout Stream. | |
| (M. 2107.) | |

Daily reach of Town

FINE SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE REPLICA, BY THE ASHDOWN FOREST



600ft. up. Gravel Soil. South Aspect.
Very well appointed and up to date.
4 reception, 11 bedrooms (many with fitted basins), 4 bathrooms.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS
with lawns sheltered by specimen trees, hard tennis court, etc.

2 COTTAGES. 16 ACRES
Sole Agents, OSBORN & MERCER (16,999.)

Exceptional Opportunity to Purchase at Bargain Price.

ONLY £4,750

700FT. UP ON SURREY HIGHLANDS

Secluded position, near Commons. South aspect. Extensive Views.

Early Georgian-Style Residence

4 reception, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.
Up-to-date and labour-saving.
Main Services. Central Heating. Parquet Floors, etc.
Finely-timbered Gardens with paved terraces, sunk rose garden, hard tennis court, etc. 5 ACRES.

For Sale by OSBORN and MERCER. (16,252.)


A MILE FROM THE SEA**1½ Hours South of Town**

TO BE SOLD.

A MODERATE-SIZED RESIDENCE OF REMARKABLE CHARMcontaining panelled reception rooms, 14-15 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, etc.
Main electricity and every possible convenience.

The Estate extends to about

500 ACRES*This exceptional property has only just come into the market, and is for Sale at a moderate price, either as a whole or with a small area.*

Photos, plans, etc., of the Sole Agents, OSBORN & MERCER, who have inspected.

A.R.P.

RURAL SUSSEX—1 HOUR LONDON

A Fine COUNTRY HOUSE of architectural character, with several reception, about 20 bedrooms. Up to date.

Numerous outbuildings. 6 acres (more available).

4,000 gns.

Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER can also supply details of many other large Country Houses, suitable for schools, institutions, storage and similar purposes, in all parts of the country.

JUST AVAILABLE.

BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND THE COAST

300ft. up, with views to South over delightful rural scenery.

CHARMING OLD-STYLE RESIDENCE

3 reception rooms, billiard room, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, etc.

Thoroughly up-to-date with lavatory basins in bedrooms. Electricity and Central Heating.

Garages. 2 Cottages. Picturesque Gardens with hard tennis court.

EXTENSIVE WOODLANDS

In all about

100 ACRES

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER. (c.715.)

OWNER GOING ABROAD IMMEDIATE SALE DESIRED

An exceptional little Residential Property of a type very difficult to obtain in this favoured part of DORSET

Hunting (Kennels 4 miles). Trout Fishing close by. In extensive Parklands, adjoining Downs.



UP-TO-DATE GEORGIAN HOUSE
South aspect. Panoramic views. Long carriage drive. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms (with lav. basins), 2 bathrooms. Electric Light. Central Heating.

STABLING. SQUASH COURT. COTTAGE. 11 ACRES

Immediate inspection advised by the Agents, OSBORN & MERCER. (17,085.)

NORFOLK

a splendid sporting district where Hunting, Shooting, Fishing and Golf are obtainable.

TO BE SOLD.
this well-planned and very attractive modern "Queen Anne" Residence



Up to date with main electricity, central heating, etc., and having 4 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, usual domestic offices. Ample Stabling and Garage accommodation. It is **Surrounded by well-timbered Grounds with Lake** and faces South, being approached by a carriage drive.

4 COTTAGES. FARM (Let).
330 ACRES

Agents, OSBORN & MERCER. (17,008.)

Privately for Sale.

Very attractive and compact Residential and Sporting Estate.

Handsome Georgian Residence

with good reception rooms, 11 principal bedrooms, servants' rooms, bathrooms.

Main Electricity and Water.
Ample Garages and Stabling.

It stands on sandy soil in Parklands

Golf Course on Property. **Cottages.**

The Estate comprises several farms, Village Inn, 70 acres woods, etc.; and produces (irrespective of the House, Woods and lands in hand) an **INCOME OF OVER £1,100 p.a.**

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Land Agents, Bruton, Somerset; and Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, 28b, Albemarle Street, W.1.

800 ACRES



Telephone No. :
Grosvenor 1553 (4 lines).

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq.,
12, Victoria Street,
Westminster, S.W.1.

IMMUNE FROM DANGER OF AIR RAIDS

BEAUTIFUL SITUATION IN WEST DURHAM.

750ft. up with south aspect and moorland views.



CHARMING GARDENS AND PADDOCK. 6 ACRES

Further particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (8033.)

HEART OF THE CHILTERNNS

UNDER 1 HOUR LONDON IN UNSPOILT POSITION.

A FASCINATING XIVth CENTURY FARMHOUSE

Modernized and restored.

6 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS. BATHROOM.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER.

Full of period features. Large and lofty rooms.

TITHE BARN. GARAGE.

2 COTTAGES. STABLING.

FOR SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE

WITH 20, 60 OR 121 ACRES.

Full particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C.6592.)

FOR SALE, This delightful PERIOD HOUSE

Ready for immediate occupation.
7 bedrooms.
3 baths.
3 reception rooms.
New central heating.
Electric light.
GARAGE.
STABLING.
GOOD COTTAGE.

UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS FOR 60 MILES

Wonderful panorama over 5 counties.

UNDER 20 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON.

A VERY UNIQUE MODERN RESIDENCE

In excellent order and especially designed by well-known
architect to make the most of its position. Described
in many journals as "The House of Health."

8 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS. 2 BATHS.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS.

FINE KITCHEN with "Aga" Stove. SERVANTS' HALL.

AUTOMATIC CENTRAL HEATING and CONSTANT HOT WATER SUPPLY.

All main services.

LARGE GARAGE.

INEXPENSIVE GARDENS with SWIMMING POOL.

FOR SALE WITH 150 ACRES

(Offers considered with less land.)

Personally inspected and recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (D.1063.)

NEWBURY AND READING CHARMING QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE

Recently modernised and redecorated throughout.

IDEAL FOR GENTLEMAN'S FARM

either for pleasure or
as a paying pro-
position.
6 bed, 3 bath, 3 recep-
tion rooms. Main
water, electricity, new
drainage.

Garages. Stabling.
Fine Spacious Farm
Buildings, brick-built
and in first-rate order.

Hard Tennis
Court.

12 Acres Orchard. 4 Acres Market Garden. 4 Acres Wood. 30 Acres Pasture.
In all about

50 ACRES. FOR SALE

Inspected and recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25 Mount Street,
W.1. (A.4679.)

Head Office:
51a, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
W.C.2.
Tel.: Holborn 8741 (7 lines).
City Office:
18, OLD BROAD ST., E.C.2.
Tel.: London Wall 3077 (3 lines).

Messrs. ALFRED SAVILL & SONS

180, HIGH STREET, GUILDFORD

Woking :
THE BROADWAY
Tel.: Woking 2454

Birmingham :
Tel.: Colmore 4487

EASHING PARK, NEAR GODALMING

Godalming 1½ miles Guildford 5 miles

A CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE IN WELL-TIMBERED PARK

5 reception rooms, 18 bed and dressing rooms,
5 bathrooms.

Central Heating. Company's Water and
Main Electric Light.

Delightful but inexpensive Gardens.

2 Cottages. Stabling and Garage for 5 Cars.

The whole extending to

115 ACRES

A Very Reasonable Price will be accepted
for a Quick Sale.



Further particulars from the Managing Agents : ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, 51a, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. 180, High Street, Guildford.

IN A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION IN THE LEITH HILL DISTRICT

PRACTICALLY SURROUNDED BY
COMMONS.

25 MILES LONDON.

3 MILES DORKING.

FACING SOUTH 350FT. UP, WITH
LOVELY VIEWS OVER ITS WELL-
TIMBERED PARKLAND.

12 BEDROOMS, 1 DRESSING ROOM,

4 BATHROOMS,

4 EXCEPTIONALLY
GOOD RECEPTION ROOMS.

Central heating throughout.

2 LODGES.

CAPITAL OUTBUILDINGS.
GARAGE (and flat over).

THIS INTERESTING
HOUSE OF CHARACTER
has been completely modernised and has
the advantage of
ALL MAIN SERVICES.

FASCINATING GARDENS
partly walled and easily maintained.
UNDULATING PARKLAND AND
PRETTY STRIP OF ORNAMENTAL
WATER.



THE FREEHOLD, WITH ABOUT 80 ACRES, IS AVAILABLE AT THE MODERATE PRICE OF £10,500

Details and photographs from the Sole Agents : ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, 180, High Street, Guildford. (Tel.: 1857-2 lines.)

Telephones:
Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)

Telegrams:
"Submit, London."

CURTIS & HENSON

LONDON

TWO AND A HALF MILES OF DEVON SALMON FISHING

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED SMALL SPORTING PROPERTY

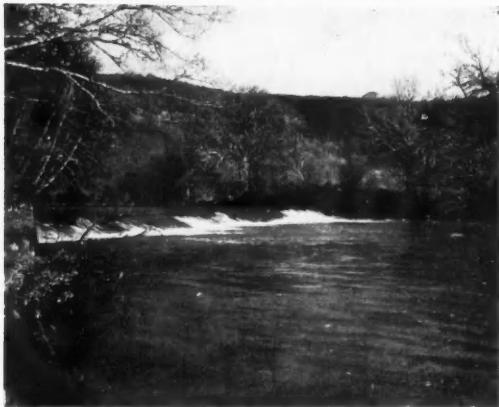
COMMANDING SOUTH ASPECT OVER THE UNSPOILT COUNTRY.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 5 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS, 2 DRESSING ROOMS, 5 SERVANTS' BEDROOMS.



Electricity.

Good water supply.



Modern Drainage.

GARAGE AND STABLING. 2 COTTAGES. HARD TENNIS COURT.

Very pleasant Gardens and Grounds, well timbered and easy to maintain, beyond which is parklike pastureland bordering the river. Some of the finest Salmon-fishing in the district for 2½ miles from both banks goes with the property. The land is let and produces an income of £160 per annum.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH 259 ACRES

Inspected and confidently recommended by the Owner's Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

ON ROYAL ASHDOWN FOREST GOLF COURSE.—Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE, 1 mile from Forest Row; 4 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms; central heating, main electric light.

GARAGE AND CHAUFFEUR'S COTTAGE. Delightful Gardens, extending to about 4 ACRES. For SALE, Freehold, or to LET, Furnished, for several months.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (16,226.)

HUNTING WITH THE COTTESMORE, BELVOIR AND QUORN.—An old Stone-built HUNTING BOX; hall, 3 reception rooms, 3 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 maids' rooms; large barn suitable for conversion; central heating, telephone, main water and electric light; garage, stabling; attractive gardens, partly walled; paddock; in all about 3½ ACRES.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD. CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (16,334.)

UNDER 25 MILES WEST OF TOWN.—A QUEEN ANNE HOUSE in a small park; galleried hall, 3 reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms (all fitted lavatory basins, h. and c.), 5 bathrooms, model domestic offices; central heating throughout, all services; garages for 5 cars (with men's rooms and bathroom over), cottage, stabling; beautiful grounds with hard tennis court and well-timbered paddocks; in all about 100 ACRES (would be divided).

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD. Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

Reduced Price for Quick Sale.

EARLY GEORGIAN MILL HOUSE

4½ MILES FROM TONBRIDGE STATION.



A RED-BRICK RESIDENCE
with one of the oldest Water-mills in the country.

Mentioned in Domesday Book.

3 reception rooms, maids' sitting room, cloak room, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main water. Electric light generated by waterwheel. Georgian cottage, garage and stabling.

Most attractive Gardens and Pastureland border the river, in which there is fishing; large lake with an island; swimming pool.

FOR SALE WITH OVER 12 ACRES
or would be Let Unfurnished on Lease

HUNTING AND GOLF.

Recommended by CURTIS & HENSON. (16,375.)

VIEWS OVER THE SUSSEX WEALD, on a Southern slope of Holmbury Hill, within easy reach of London.—Very ATTRACTIVE HOUSE containing 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms; central heating, electric light and power, Co.'s water, modern drainage; chauffeur's flat, 2 garages; lovely terraced gardens, with direct access to Holmbury Hill, extending to about 1½ Acres. To be LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, for a period of years.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (16,185A.)

IDEAL FOR THE CITY MAN (30 minutes from Town; exceptional golf facilities).—Attractive modern RESIDENCE, situate on high ground with excellent views; panelled hall, 3 reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms; all main services, central heating; garage for 4 cars; cottage; charming well-timbered pleasure grounds with tennis lawns, borders and plantation, etc.; in all about 6 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD at a moderate figure.
CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

HAYWARDS HEATH (London only 45 minutes by electric trains).—A uniquely-situated PROPERTY, commanding magnificent views of the South Downs; cleverly designed House of Tudor Character; entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms; main electricity and water; garage; well-planned gardens on a southern slope with productive kitchen garden; in all about 1 ACRE. Just in the market. Golf. Riding. Hunting. Recommended.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

ON THE KENT AND SUSSEX BORDERS

500FT. UP, THE RESIDENCE COMMANDS VIEWS OVER MILES OF BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.



RECENTLY THE SUBJECT
OF GREAT EXPENDITURE
THE HOUSE HAS BEEN
BROUGHT UP TO DATE IN
EVERY WAY.

Within a few miles of main line
station and under 45 miles
from London.

LOUNGE HALL,
3 RECEPTION ROOMS.

12 BED AND DRESSING
ROOMS.

5 BATHROOMS.

MODEL DOMESTIC OFFICES.

2 OR 3 COTTAGES.

LARGE GARAGE.

Co.'s water and electricity.



The Gardens, although a most beautiful feature of the property, can be maintained in perfect order by two gardeners.

A series of terraces enables full advantage of the unique situation to be gained, the lower slopes merging naturally into the surrounding country. Tennis Court. 3 paddocks and woodland.

FOR SALE WITH 60 ACRES (OR LESS)

This property has been inspected by the Owner's Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1, who recommend it without hesitation. (15,402A.)

14, MOUNT STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.
CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS

IN RURAL HAMPSHIRE WITHIN AN HOUR OF LONDON

**Delightful
OLD MANOR HOUSE**
overlooking finely timbered Park

Recently reconstructed and renovated and in first-class order.

LARGE HALL.
3 RECEPTION ROOMS.
14 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.
6 BATHROOMS.
MAIN ELECTRICITY.
CENTRAL HEATING.

Wash basins in bedrooms.



CLOSE TO OLD-WORLD VILLAGE
UNspoilt by development.

STABLING. GARAGES.
2 COTTAGES.

LOVELY
OLD-WORLD GARDENS
with beautiful trees.

3 SMALL HOUSES
(Let at £300 per annum).

100 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE
Owner's Agents: WILSON & CO., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK
44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE, S.W.1
ALSO AT RUGBY, OXFORD, BIRMINGHAM & CHIPPING NORTON

DORSET HILLS


STONE-BUILT AND TILED HISTORIC RESIDENCE, in good order; 3 sitting rooms, 5 principal bedrooms, bathrooms, day and night nursery and nursery bathroom and attic rooms; main water, electric light, central heating, septic tank drainage; garage and stabling, cottage; lovely old gardens with trout stream, also tennis lawn and kitchen garden, etc.

Price £2,500 (or near offer) Freehold
Recommended by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 16,067.)

WILTSHIRE BORDERS
WELL-TIMBERED SMALL ESTATE including GEORGIAN-TYPE COUNTRY RESIDENCE; situated in a favourite district, and occupying a secluded but not isolated position. 20 minutes' motor ride from two important main line railway stations, with alternative routes to London in about two hours; 3 sitting rooms, 12 or 13 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms; Modern conveniences. Several cottages. Nearly 400 Acres Valuable Timber.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.
JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 18,778.)

WARWICKSHIRE
GEORGIAN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in first-class order, well situated for hunting, and in a very favourite district; 3 sitting rooms, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. Magnificent hunter stabling, garage, 2 cottages. ABOUT 110 ACRES (all grass); simple gardens and grounds. Inspected and recommended by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 3649.)

SHROPSHIRE
In a favourite and rural district.


£3,200 FREEHOLD (high situation, magnificent views and glorious surroundings; splendid sporting district).—3 sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom; main electricity, septic tank drainage, unlimited water supply; stabling and garage; nicely timbered garden and meadowland of about 9 Acres
Owner's Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 18,446.)

TURNER LORD & RANSOM
127, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1

**BY ORDER OF THE LADY BLANCHE DOUGLAS.
BEAUFORT HUNT**
Near Badminton Kennels, Malmesbury, Chippenham, Marlborough, Tetbury, etc.
450ft. up. Glorious views.



115 ACRES
FOR SALE FREEHOLD
Sole Agents: TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1. (Grosvenor 2838.)

MODERNISED FARM HOUSE. HANTS
About 400 years old.
5 ACRES PASTURE.
Courtyard.
Garage for 2.
GARDENS.
2 reception rooms, hall, offices, inglenook, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.
BARN.
Central heating.
Main electricity, water and drainage.
£3,150 OR WILL BE SOLD WITH LESS LAND
TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, London, W.1.

ALDWICK, NEAR BOGNOR REGIS


**WELL-FURNISHED
MODERN DETACHED HOUSE**
2 reception, 4 bedrooms (interior sprung mattresses), electric fires, kitchen and scullery, bath (h. and c., separate lavatory). Big garage. Electric light. Large gardens back and front. Middle October to end of February.
Wireless. Telephone.
EVERY HOME COMFORT. £3 3s. PER WEEK,
OR NEAR OFFER.
Plate included.
HARRY HALL, 181, Oxford St., W.1.
(Phone: Gerrard 4905.)

SUSSEX (near Bodiam Castle).—TO LET Unfurnished, ATTRACTIVE HOUSE; lovely position; unspoiled country; quiet, not isolated. 6-10 bed and dressing rooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms. 2 garages. Main water and electricity; central heating. Redecorated. About 2 Acres. London, 50 miles. LEVETT, Court Lodge, Bodiam, Sussex.

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Woods,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telephone No.:
Mayfair 6341 (10 lines).

DORSET-SOMERSET BORDERS

STANDING 250FT. UP IN BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY AND ENJOYING DISTANT VIEWS.



THE HOUSE
STANDS WELL IN THE CENTRE OF THE PROPERTY
and contains:
4 RECEPTION ROOMS. 12 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.
4 BATHROOMS.
*MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
EXCELLENT WATER.*
STABLING and GARAGE and RANGE OF BUILDINGS.
2 COTTAGES and BUNGALOWS.
FIRST-CLASS GRASSLAND, which lets at about £2 AN ACRE, with woodlands.
INTERSECTED BY A STREAM.
106 ACRES IN ALL. FOR SALE FREEHOLD
HUNTING WITH SEAVINGTON, CATTISTOCK AND COTLEY HARRIERS.

Further particulars from the Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 6341.) (61,366.)

WEST SUSSEX-NEAR GOODWOOD AND THE DOWNS

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HOUSES OF ITS TYPE IN THE COUNTRY

STANDING IN A PARK-LIKE SETTING OF
NEARLY 50 ACRES

THE HOUSE, which is in irreproachable order, faces due south, and
contains:

ENTRANCE AND STAIRCASE HALLS.
4 PANELLED RECEPTION ROOMS. STUDY. 14 BEDROOMS.
AND 5 BATHROOMS.

*COMPANIES' ELECTRICITY AND WATER
are laid on, and there is central heating throughout.*

EXCELLENT OUTBUILDINGS.

MODEL HOME FARMERY AND 3 COTTAGES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS AN OUTSTANDINGLY ATTRACTIVE
PROPERTY.



JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (Folio 31,048.)

HAMPSHIRE

BEAUTIFULLY SITED HOUSE STANDING IN MATURED GARDENS OF REAL BEAUTY.



The House is well planned without a dark corner and faces
due south.

4 RECEPTION. 12 BEDROOMS. 3 BATHROOMS.
GOOD OFFICES.

*Central heating. Petrol gas lighting. Excellent water supply.
Main light and water available.*

WELL-STOCKED KITCHEN GARDEN AND ATTRACTIVE
PLEASURE GROUNDS
on a southern slope.

STABLING. GARAGE. FARMERY AND 3 COTTAGES.

FOR SALE WITH 5 OR 70 ACRES

Inspected and strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 6341.) (60,630.)

IN FAVOURITE PART OF SUSSEX

WITHIN 6 MILES OF HAYWARDS HEATH STATION, AN HOUR OF THE CITY AND WEST END.

THIS PICTURESQUE TUDOR RESIDENCE

IN FAULTLESS ORDER, RIGHT AWAY FROM A MAIN ROAD, WITH NICE
CARRIAGE DRIVE APPROACH.

15 BEDROOMS (including servants' lounge hall).
BILLIARDS ROOM. 3 RECEPTION ROOMS.

EXCELLENT STABLING AND GARAGES.

Electricity. Central heating. Abundant water.

CAPITAL HOME FARM.

NICE FARMHOUSE AND MODEL BUILDINGS.

4 Cottages and a Bungalow.

ABOUT 202 ACRES

TO BE SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE



For further particulars apply: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (32,518.)

JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

BOURNEMOUTH:
ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
F. STODDART FOX, P.A.S.I., F.A.I.
H. INSLEY-FOX, P.A.S.I., A.A.I.
R. ALEC HAMBRO.

OF INTEREST TO INVESTORS

7 MILES FROM BLANDFORD.

THE MAJOR PART OF THE HISTORIC MODEL VILLAGE OF MILTON ABBAS

forming a portion of the
MILTON ABBEY ESTATE

all Freehold, and comprising
37 COTTAGES

of charming old-world character with large
gardens.

THE GUEST HOUSE, known as DALE
COTTAGE, with tea gardens, outbuildings
and paddock.

2 BUNGALOWS, with woodland.

**THE COTTAGE HOSPITAL AND
RESIDENCE.**

3 paddocks, 3 building sites, garden and
woodland site.



MODEL VILLAGE OF MILTON ABBAS

Solicitor: CLAUDE MEESON, Esq., Midland Bank Chambers, Ringwood.

Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, Bournemouth, Southampton, Brighton.

SOUTHAMPTON:
ANTHONY B. FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
T. BRIAN COX, P.A.S.I., A.A.I.

BRIGHTON:
A. KILVINGTON, F.A.L.P.A.

DORSET

11 MILES FROM DORCHESTER.

23 MILES FROM BOURNEMOUTH.

These village Properties cover a total area
of just over**9 ACRES**

and produce an aggregate rental of
£642 per annum

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION,
AS A WHOLE, at the Property Mart, Cairns
House, St. Peter's Road, Bournemouth,
on September 14th, 1939, at 3 p.m.

In the event of Milton Abbas Village
Properties not being Sold as a whole, they
will be offered for Sale separately in 47
Lots on September 29th, 1939, when the
remainder of the Estate at Winterbourne
Houghton and Winterbourne Stickland
will be offered.

SOMERSET

1 MILE FROM FROME.

6 MILES FROM WARMINSTER.

STANDING WELL BACK FROM THE ROAD.

ONE OF THE ORIGINAL FORTIFIED SOMERSET MANOR HOUSES

PART DATING FROM THE XIVTH
CENTURY, THE REMAINDER XVIITH
CENTURY.

Mentioned in *Domesday Book*.

Situate on an island site formed by trout
stream and moat.

TO BE SOLD,
**THIS VERY INTERESTING
OLD MANOR HOUSE**

in excellent state of preservation.

6 BEDROOMS. BATHROOM.
3 RECEPTION ROOMS.
KITCHEN and COMPLETE OFFICES.



Further particulars from FOX & SONS, 44-50, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

BY DIRECTION OF GLENDOWN ESTATES COY.

SALE ON THURSDAY NEXT.

SUSSEX—ASHDOWN FOREST COUNTRY

3½ MILES FROM EAST GRINSTEAD.

33 MILES FROM LONDON BY ROAD AND RAIL.

THE REMAINDER OF THE KIDBROOK PARK ESTATE, FOREST ROW

including

THE EXCELLENT HOME FARMHOUSE AND MODEL DAIRY FARMBUILDINGS WITH PASTURELAND (24 ACRES).

Company's water and electricity laid on.

BRAMBLETYE DAIRY FARM

WITH AMPLE DAIRY FARMBUILDINGS, 2 COTTAGES AND CHOICE PASTURE, ARABLE AND MEADOW LAND (144 ACRES).

Company's water laid on.

THE ANCIENT REMAINS OF BRAMBLETYE CASTLE, REPUTED JAMES I PERIOD.

HIGH WOOD

OF OVER 61 ACRES, WITH FRONTRAGE ABOUT HALF-A-MILE TO THE LONDON TO EASTBOURNE MAIN ROAD, AND AN ARABLE FIELD OF OVER 8 ACRES,
2 COTTAGES AND GARDENS, WOODS, PLANTATIONS AND 3 ARABLE ENCLOSURES, WITH LONG MAIN-ROAD FRONTRAGES; the whole extending to
an area of about

313 ACRES

A considerable part of this Estate is suitable for immediate building development.

FOX & SONS (in conjunction with POWELL & PARTNER, LTD.)

are favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, in Lots, at the CROWN HOTEL, EAST GRINSTEAD, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 24th, 1939, at 3 o'clock precisely
(unless previously Sold Privately).

Illustrated particulars, plan and conditions of Sale may be obtained of the Solicitors, Messrs. HAWES & UDALL, 309/11, Bank Chambers, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. Or of the Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, Bournemouth, Southampton and Brighton; Messrs. POWELL & PARTNER, LTD., Forest Row, Sussex.

DORSET

IN AN EXCELLENT RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE FROM AN INTERESTING MARKET TOWN GOOD GOLFING AVAILABLE;
FEW MILES FROM THE COAST.

TO BE SOLD,

**This Very Attractive
Small**

FREEHOLD RESIDENCEstanding in sheltered, timbered grounds,
and containing:

5 BEDROOMS. BATHROOM.
DRAWING ROOM.
PANELLED DINING ROOM.
STUDY.
GOOD DOMESTIC OFFICES.



GARAGE. GREENHOUSE.

COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT,
GAS AND WATER.

PICTURESQUE GROUNDS

laid out with

LAWNS, PERGOLAS AND
HERBACEOUS BORDERS.**PRICE £2,500 FREEHOLD**

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE,
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OFFICES

West Byfleet
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AT A MODERATE RESERVE.



CAWINGS, UNDERRIVER.

NEAR SEVENOAKS, KENT

Fine situation commanding wide open views.

ATTRACTIVE

FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE

Hall, 3 reception, 5 bed (fitted lavatory basins),
bathroom, compact offices.

*Co.'s water, own electric light, central heating,
modern sanitation.*

EXCELLENT GARAGE WITH FLAT OVER.

Outbuildings; really delightful gardens; in all a little

MORE THAN 3½ ACRES

For SALE Privately or AUCTION on September 12th.

c.15



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c.13

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FEW MINUTES FROM WALTON HEATH GOLF COURSE.

A BARGAIN AT 3,000 GUINEAS

MEDIUM-SIZED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

SPACIOUS HALL, 3 RECEPTION, 7 BED, 3 WELL-FITTED BATHROOMS,
OFFICES.

Co.'s services. Main drainage. Constant hot water. Radiators. Parquet floors.

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS, with CHAUFFEUR'S ROOM.

SECLUDED GARDENS

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c.12

SUSSEX DOWNS AND COAST

Close to Seaford Golf Links, tennis club, and within easy walk of the beach.

Picturesquely Designed
MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

On high ground, facing south; 3 reception, sun
lounge, 6 bed, dressing room, bathroom.

Central heating. All main services.

DETACHED GARAGE.

OUTBUILDINGS.

ABOUT 1 ACRE

of FASCINATING PLEASURE GARDENS, which
have been the owner's hobby, superbly laid out, and
forming a perfect setting for an artistic house.

For SALE Privately or AUCTION, on September 12th.



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HIGH IN THE OXFORDSHIRE CHILTERN

*Occupying a quiet position, away from traffic, but not isolated; convenient for village
and about 2½ miles from Henley.*

A LOVELY GEORGIAN HOUSE

containing

3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 7 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM, MAIDS' SITTING
ROOM.

Main water. Electric light. Fitted basins.

GARAGE, WORKSHOP, PICTURESQUE OLD BARN, COTTAGE.

OLD-WORLD GARDENS OF ABOUT 2 ACRES.

FREEHOLD ONLY £3,400

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A XVITH-CENTURY GEM c.9

£1,000 SPENT ON IMPROVEMENTS, etc.

GENUINE HEATHER-THATCHED
HOUSE

with a wealth of old oak; secluded, not isolated.

5 MILES CANTERBURY

and 16 from St. George's and Prince and Royal Cinque
Ports Golf Courses.

2 reception, 4 bed, bathroom, kitchen; barn (accommodation
for 3 cars); well laid-out garden and meadow, etc.,
about 2 ACRES.

FREEHOLD £1,500

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KENT COAST c.2

*On the cliffs above Minnis Bay, commanding panoramic
sea and coast views to the Reculver.*

MODERN LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE

2 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

Brick-built garage.

SIMPLE BUT PLEASANT GARDEN of nearly ½ ACRE.

FREEHOLD £2,250

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Ext. 809.)

OWNER DESIRES A QUICK SALE.

c.2

ESHER

*Occupying quiet situation in a cul-de-sac, well removed from
traffic, yet within a mile of station.*

SUBSTANTIAL PRE-WAR HOUSE

3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, bathroom.

All main services. Garage for 2 cars.

CHARMING GARDEN OF ABOUT 1½ ACRES.

FREEHOLD ONLY £2,200

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THE ALDERMASTON COURT ESTATE BERKSHIRE



ALDERMASTON COURT.

2,509
ACRES



THE ROSE GARDEN.

394
LOTS

THE RENOWNED MANSION

CONTAINS :

GALLERIED MAIN HALL.

6 RECEPTION ROOMS.

27 BEDROOMS.

FARMS.

RESIDENCES.

COTTAGES.

THE ENTIRE VILLAGE OF ALDERMASTON.

GLORIOUS WOODLAND AND BUILDING SITES

TWO FULLY LICENSED INNS.

FISHING IN THE KENNET



THE LAKE.

VACANT
POSSESSION
of almost
ALL LOTS



THE DRAWING ROOM.

MESSRS.

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ARE INSTRUCTED TO OFFER THIS FREEHOLD ESTATE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT READING, ON
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ADJACENT TO OPEN COMMONS AND NOTED GOLF COURSE

VALUED AT £14,000. QUICK SALE AT 6,000 GNS. DESIRED.
Delightful rural position in Surrey, well removed from main roads. Eminently suitable for professional men seeking quietness with easy access from main line station to London.

WELL-APPOINTED COUNTRY HOUSE



of distinction contains: Panelled lounge, Adam drawing room, dining room, sun loggia, maid's sitting room, 7 bedrooms, 3 luxuriously fitted bedrooms.
All main services.
Central heating.
Entrance Lodge and Chauffeur's Cottage.
A woodland Garden of great natural beauty, inexpensive to maintain, spreading lawns, pretty walks, rockery; in all 6 ACRES

The Agents regard this property as one of the bargains of the year and personally recommend it from their own inspection.

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300 YEARS OLD HOUSE IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

50 minutes from London. Between Aylesbury and Buckingham. 400ft. up on light loam soil facing South and West. Within the confines of a picturesque old-world village in the centre of the Whaddon Chase, surrounded by entirely unspoilt country

PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE



with restorations and additions by well-known architect. Possessing fine period features, including Adam fireplaces, Georgian entrance porch, etc. The accommodation is planned on 2 floors only. 3 reception rooms (one very large and one used as a studio), 5 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, Main drainage.
Central heating throughout. Electric light. Good water supply. Main drainage.

Gardener's Cottage. Garage.

LOVELY OLD-WORLD GARDENS, beautifully timbered, quite secluded and tastefully laid out; rose garden, rockery, partly walled kitchen garden, orchard and paddock.

3½ ACRES

FREEHOLD. £4,250. JUST IN THE MARKET

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A LITTLE "LUXURY HOME" OF COTTAGE CHARACTER.

Amidst Kentish cherry orchards. 32 miles South.

With architectural features of the OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE Built and equipped regardless of cost and exquisitely decorated. Oak-panelled hall, lounge with inglenook fireplace, dining room, small study, super kitchen with stainless steel twin sinks, cupboards and drawers from floor to ceiling, 4 bedrooms, beautifully fitted, tiled bathroom.

Running water in bedrooms.

Central heating. Main electricity, gas and water.

GARAGE.

Well stocked Garden, ½ Acre, with 60 Cox's Orange apple-trees.

FREEHOLD ONLY £2,750

Under 2 miles from Tonbridge School. Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.I. Tel.: Regent 2481.

SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE

48 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON.

A situation of exceptional charm, amidst lovely woodland surroundings.

THE PICTURESQUE HOUSE of the long, low type is equipped with every conceivable modern comfort.

Lounge hall, 3 reception, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

GARAGE for 3. 2 COTTAGES.

The unusual pleasure grounds form a lovely setting. Hard tennis court, magnificent rock and water garden and lovely woodlands with shady walks and rides.

TO BE SOLD WITH 108 ACRES

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AMAZING BARGAIN

BETWEEN ASCOT AND READING. 3 reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

Fitted basins in all principal bedrooms. Central heating. Main drainage.

COVERED SQUASH RACKETS COURT. DOUBLE GARAGE.

Tastefully disposed GARDENS with tennis court.

1 ACRE. FREEHOLD, £2,250

OWNER DESIRES IMMEDIATE SALE.

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OUTSKIRTS OF GUILDFORD.

A NORMAN SHAW HOUSE IN NEARLY 2 ACRES

of lovely grounds designed by the late Miss Gertrude Jekyll.



rooms, bathroom, ample domestic offices with servants' sitting room; tennis court, trees and shrubs.

The Freehold is for Sale at a Moderate Figure

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PREMIER POSITION IN SURREY

On the hills above Guildford with glorious views. Designed to obtain the maximum of sun and air. 450ft. up. South aspect. 40 minutes London. Enjoying an uncurtailed outlook, completely unrestricted over a wide range of well-wooded country to Hindhead and other beauty spots.

THE WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE

is approached by a drive and contains: 3 reception rooms, large sun room, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Central heating. Co.'s electric light and water.

Main drainage.

GARAGE.

The GARDENS of about 1 ACRE are tastefully laid out on a southern slope and comprise grass tennis court, lily pond and rockery, rose garden and plenty of shrubs.



FOR SALE FREEHOLD

WALKING FACILITIES OVER MILES OF DOWNLAND TO NEWLANDS CORNER.

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MIDWAY BETWEEN WEYBRIDGE AND WALTON

A popular part of Surrey. 26 minutes Waterloo.

AN EXTREMELY WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE

ABOUT 100 YEARS OLD. IDEAL FOR FAMILY OCCUPATION.



FOR SALE with 4½ ACRES. £4,750

THE HOUSE REQUIRES NO FURTHER OUTLAY AND THE GARDENS ARE A VERY CHARMING FEATURE.

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AN INTERESTING PERIOD HOUSE

contains special features. Adam decorations, fireplaces, china recesses, panelled walls and large sash windows. L-shaped hall and Georgian porch, 3 large reception rooms, kitchen with "Ags." 4 principal and 3 servants' bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, etc.

Main services.

DOUBLE GARAGE.

EXCELLENT STABLES (would convert into Cottage).

Lovely old lawns with cedar trees, laurel and privet hedges. Walled kitchen garden, Tennis court.

2-Acre Plantation and 8-Acre Parkland.

RATES ONLY £30 P.A.

SACRIFICIAL PRICE IN ALL 12 ACRES

BETWEEN CHELMSFORD AND DUNMOW £2,250 WITH 4 ACRES

IN A RURAL PART OF ESSEX.

A most enchanting TUDOR HOUSE of cottage type, full of character. Recently restored and completely modernised.

Containing a wealth of old oak timbers exposed in the walls and ceilings on both floors. Built of lath and plaster, timber framed, with the roof partly thatched and partly tiled. Lounge (31ft. by 16ft. 6in.), dining room (16ft. by 15ft.), cloakroom, 4 bedrooms, dressing room, well-fitted bathroom.

Main electric light and power.

Co.'s water. Partial central heating.

Septic tank drainage.

GARAGE.

Charming loggia and picturesque old barns. Attractively arranged GARDEN and large paddock.

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FAVOURITE SURREY DISTRICT

Literally surrounded by first-class

Golf Courses.

25 minutes from Waterloo.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE

3 reception, billiard room, fitted cocktail bar, 6 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 modern bathrooms.

Central Heating throughout and all Main Services.

Garage and Stabling.

Swimming Pool.

Most attractive well-timbered Gardens.

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GLORIOUS VIEWS OF ENGLISH CHANNEL

Private Access to Golf Course.



THIS REALLY UNIQUE AND LIKEABLE HOUSE

Erected in 1912 at great cost. Choice position. 250ft. up. On 2 floors, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main water and electricity. Central heating.

STABLING AND GARAGE. LONG DRIVE APPROACH.

GARDENS A MOST DISTINCTIVE FEATURE. Tennis court, bowling green, sunk rose garden, lily pond, orchard, kitchen garden, paddock and bluebell wood; about 9 ACRES.

TO LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

FREEHOLD MIGHT BE SOLD.

Highly recommended by RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

MINIATURE ESTATE near ASHDOWN FOREST

Quiet unspoilt position. Superb views. 350ft. up.



THIS LOVELY HOUSE OF SPECIAL CHARACTER

UNDoubtedly AN ARCHITECT'S MASTERPIECE.

Very pleasing interior, with reception rooms, 14 bedrooms, several luxurious bathrooms; perfectly appointed and in faultless order throughout.

Electric light. Central heating. Main water.

STABLING. GARAGES. 4 COTTAGES. MODEL HOME FARM.

PLEASURE GROUNDS OF SPECTACULAR BEAUTY

2 hard courts, ornamental lake, woodlands and rich grass parkland.

120 ACRES.

ADVANTAGEOUS PRICE

Recommended with the utmost confidence by RALPH PAY & TAYLOR.

BLAKENY, NORFOLK

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
CHARMING RESIDENCE KNOWN AS "WHITEFRIARS"

For SALE by AUCTION, by ANDREWS & DEWING, Auctioneers, etc., WELLS, NORFOLK, at the BLAKENY HOTEL, BLAKENY, NORFOLK, on AUGUST 22nd, 1939, at 6.30 p.m.

Excellent rooms overlooking marshes, harbour, sand dunes and North Sea; dining room, lounge, panelled drawing room (or ballroom) 50ft. by 49ft., breakfast room, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Sanitation and ample domestic offices, main electricity, central heating, good water supply.

VERY ATTRACTIVE
GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

Garages, greenhouses, summer house; lawns, sunk gardens, lily pond, etc.; park-like entrance.

ABOUT 9 ACRES IN ALL.

Very picturesque and in a unique position. Wildfowling, sailing, fishing, golf, etc.

LEEDS CASTLE ESTATE, KENT

BETWEEN MAIDSTONE AND FOLKESTONE.
Close to the Village of Leeds, overlooking Leeds Castle Estate with delightful views to the North Downs.

THE HISTORIC XIVTH CENTURY RESIDENCE, known as BATTLE HALL, providing the following accommodation: 3 reception rooms, usual domestic offices, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Central heating; Companies' gas and water. Garage. Delightful Gardens.

TO BE LET ON LEASE.

Particulars from Messrs.

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NEAR TORONTO, CANADA

FINE COUNTRY ESTATE—150 ACRES—FREEHOLD WITH HALF-MILE OF SHORE LINE AND SPLENDID PRIVATE SAND BEACH.

15 MILES FROM TORONTO ALONG MAIN HIGHWAY

Main Residence fireproof construction; stucco finish.

18 ROOMS, 8 BATHROOMS (including staff quarters).

Central heating. Electricity. Private water and drainage system.

TAXES APPROXIMATELY \$1,250. NO EXTRAS

2 GOOD COTTAGES, SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE, BATHROOMS (all central heating), LARGE STABLES. BATHING HOUSE ON LAKE SHORE. 4-CAR GARAGE.

PRICE GREATLY REDUCED FROM COST
NOW OFFERED FOR \$150,000

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Full details and photographs will be mailed on request.

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20 KING ST. EAST TORONTO, CANADA

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37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

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1 hour of London. South aspect. 500ft. above sea level.



UNIQUE MODERN RESIDENCE.

in perfect order, ready for immediate occupation, replete with every possible modern labour-saving device. Oak parquet floors, rustless steel stoves, modern sanitary fittings, central and domestic heating. Lavatory basins in the bedrooms. Company's main electric light, gas and water. 9-12 BEDROOMS, 4-5 BATHROOMS, LOUNGE HALL, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS, SUN PARLOUR. 3 COTTAGES.

DELIGHTFUL AND INEXPENSIVE GARDENS.
GARAGE. STABLING.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH 30 ACRES

AN EXTRA 60 ACRES AVAILABLE.

AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY WORTH AN IMMEDIATE INSPECTION.

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GROUNDS TO BEACH
AT PENTIRE BAY, NORTH CORNWALL



NEWQUAY AND PERRANPORTH GOLF LINKS NEAR.

MODERN HOUSE

with spacious rooms 9ft. high; 3 reception, 9 bed, 2 bath.
Main electricity. Garage.

3 ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Full details from FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., as above.

HANTS COAST

1½ Miles Golf Links



3 RECEPTION. 7 BED. 3 BATH ROOMS.

Main services and all up-to-date conveniences.

Garage; Woodland Garden intersected by stream.

4 ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE
OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED.

Details from FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., as above.

£4,500. QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, in Glos.; large lounge hall, 4 reception rooms (all panelled), oak floors; very fine mahogany staircase; 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (b. and c.), large airing cupboard; electric light, heating points in most rooms; ideally situated, gravel soil, absolutely level, very private; the entire 6 acres being walled in. 2 garages; several out-buildings; beautiful old timber; tennis lawn and gardens; stands 200yds. from main road; carriage drive through wrought-iron gates with stone pillars; 1½ hours by rail from London. About 3 acres of this land is run as a very profitable model flower nursery; 6 glasshouses, 180 ft. long, planted out with crops.—"A.465." c/o COUNTRY LIFE Office, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

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Business Established over 100 years.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

THE WHITE COTTAGE SEAVILLE DRIVE, PEVENSEY BAY, SUSSEX

LOVELY NEWLY-FURNISHED HOUSE
SITUATED ON THE BEACH.

4 double bedrooms, charming lounge, dining room, large kitchen (with "Ideal" boiler and refrigerator).

Electric light. Gas cooker. Main drainage.

SUNROOF GARDEN. GARAGE.

VERY REASONABLE TERMS UPON APPLICATION.

Can be viewed any time by appointment.

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Price 2/6.

SELECTED LISTS FREE.

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CHANNEL ISLANDS, Etc.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY (in quiet sheltered bay; 4 miles from town).—A 12-ROOM BUNGALOW and 5-room cottage, on 2-acre site, on coast; all modern conveniences. For SALE Freehold.—WOODHAM SMITH & BORRADAILE, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

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COUNTRY PROPERTIES. TOWN HOUSES AND FLATS. INVESTMENTS.
2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1 (And at Shrewsbury)

In a lovely unspoilt district within easy daily reach of London.

The attractive MODERN RESIDENCE,
TUMBER HOUSE, HEADLEY

in a fine position with beautiful views.

Containing :

HALL, 4 RECEPTION ROOMS,

11 BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS.

(Dining room and hall panelled in oak.)

Every modern convenience, including central heating. Company's water and electricity.



Apply Owner's Agents : CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1.

EXCELLENT RANGE OF STABLING AND USEFUL BUILDINGS.

GARAGE (for 4 cars).

3 GOOD COTTAGES.

LOVELY GARDENS

include lawns with hard and grass tennis courts, rock garden, shrubberies, vegetable and fruit garden, with pasture.

19 ACRES

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

PERFECT ESTATE IN THE WEST COUNTRY



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ALL MODERN CONVENiences.

LOVELY GROUNDS WITH FINE LAWNS.
LAKE OF 6 ACRES.

WALLED VEGETABLE GARDEN.

2 FARMS.

SEVERAL COTTAGES.

In all

453 ACRES

FOR SALE

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY
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AS A BARGAIN DEFINITELY NO EQUAL
EXECUTORS SELLING. GREAT OPPORTUNITY
IN A LOVELY WOODLAND SETTING ON THE LINKS



OXSHOTT, SURREY

REALLY LOVELY POSITION

Hall, 3 reception, brick-tiered loggia, excellent offices. 7 bedrooms, 2 baths. Main Water. Electric light and gas. Splendid Garage. Glass-covered wash. Cement floored.

2½ ACRES. FREEHOLD ONLY £2,600

IMMEDIATE OFFER WANTED

THIS IS A REAL CHANCE

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ADJOINING SOUTHERN SLOPES OF RICHMOND PARK.—Charming beautifully-appointed modern RESIDENCE : 5 bedrooms, 3 reception, study, cloaks, servants' quarters, modern kitchen and offices; detached garage; large gardens and greenhouse, sun parlor, loggia and many unique modern features; freshly decorated. Freehold, £3,000. Early inspection advised.—Apply Owner's representative, MERVYN CHAMBERS ADVERTISING Consultant and Contractor, 41, Lampton Road, Hounslow. HOU. 4022.

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COOMBE HILL (in the heart of the country, yet only 9 miles from the West End).—Exclusive position adjoining Coombe Hill Golf Club. 5 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms; excellent offices; servants' hall. Garage. Central heating. All services. Beautiful gardens. 1½ ACRES. To be Let immediately; rental according to term.—Particulars, NIGHTINGALE, PAGE and BENNETT, Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames. (Phone : 3356.)

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ALL PRINCIPAL ROOMS OF GOOD HEIGHT AND SIZE AND WELL LIGHTED.

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FINE OLD BARN SUITABLE FOR DOMESTIC QUARTERS.

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VIEW OF HOUSE FROM ORCHARD.

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BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

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COUNTRY HOUSE

12 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, billiards room.

Period decorations. Central heating.
Main electricity. Main water.

GARAGES (for 5). STABLING. 3 COTTAGES.

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FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
CROSBIE ESTATE, WEST KILBRIDE

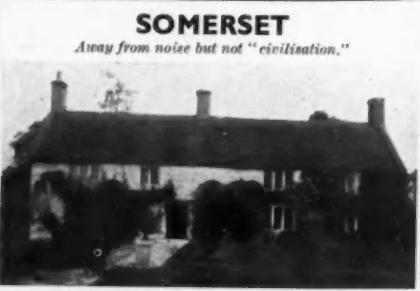


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ATTRACTIVE MAISONETTE.

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VACANT POSSESSION.
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Vacant possession; excellent condition; secluded garden; main water, Co.'s electricity; easy reach coast. Freehold.—OWNER.

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8 BEDROOMS.

2 BATHROOMS.

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of Tudor period, remodelled and modernised. Beautiful hall (with raftered ceiling), 3-4 reception rooms, 9-10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, usual offices, Oak floors. Stone fireplaces. Central heating. Co.'s electricity and gas.

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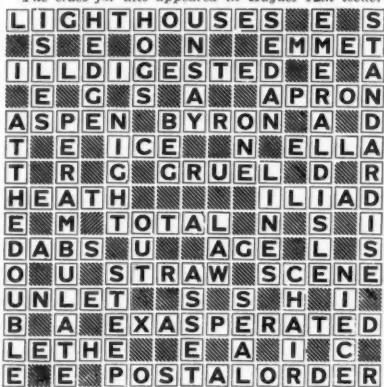
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SOLUTION to No. 498

The clues for this appeared in August 12th issue.



ACROSS.

- The queen of fruits? (two words, 8, 4)
- What the pine tree wept *a propos* man's first disobedience? (5)
- Affirms (9)
- What Tennyson's brook played, "chattering over stony ways in little sharps and trebles"? (two words, 5, 5)
- He comes to it fresh or it comes back to him (4)
- One who does without any covering but 15 (6)
- See 14 (8)
- None the less he may be wedded to 22 (8)
- It is partly dried but is left in the rain (6)
- "Athens, the eye of Greece, mother of—*Andeloquence*"—Milton (4)
- Pleasant or unpleasant position to reach: it depends on the outlook (two words, 6, 4)
- A die-hard comes to rest in it in the end (8)

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For further particulars apply Advertisement Department, "Country Life," Tower House, Southampton Street, St and, London, W.C.2.

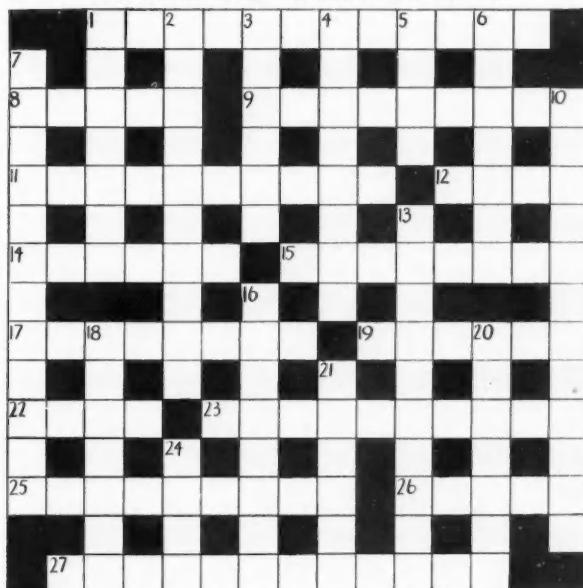
"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 499

A prize of books to the value of 3 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 499, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the *first post on the morning of Tuesday, August 22nd, 1939*.

The winner of Crossword No. 498 is

Colonel Champion, North Runceton Hall, King's Lynn, Norfolk.

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 499



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COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. LXXXVI.—No. 2222.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1939.

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MISS JOAN MARY WEBSTER

38, Dover Street, W.1

Miss Webster is the elder daughter of Captain and Mrs. F. A. M. Webster of Bradwell, Essex. She is to marry Mr. Eric Faulkner, only son of Sir Alfred Faulkner, C.B., C.B.E., and Lady Faulkner, of Biddenham, Bedford. Miss Webster, as might be expected of a daughter of a well-known authority on athletics, is fond of most out-door pursuits. With her sister she recently trekked by ski and sleigh through Lapland in mid-winter, subsequently describing the unusual experience in "Country Life," with photographs taken by the midnight sun

COUNTRY LIFE

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EDITORIAL NOTICE.—Contributions submitted to the Editor of COUNTRY LIFE should be typewritten and, wherever possible, accompanied by photographs of outstanding merit. Fiction is not required. The Editor does not undertake to return unsuitable material if it is not accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

BACK TO THE LAND?

THE two articles which we have published—the second of which appears in this issue—on the subject of the Land Settlement Association and its work, raise (by implication) two different questions. The Association is an organisation, entirely apart from the State as such, which was charged with certain tasks in training the long-term unemployed for an agricultural life and in settling them on the soil. The funds to support their enterprise have been largely found by the State and provided through the Commissioners for the Special Areas. In their social task the Association are undoubtedly being very successful. But the facts of employment are changing rapidly, and the conditions which gave birth to their work have undergone a good deal of transformation. It is, therefore, open to inquiry whether—quite apart from the success of the undertaking itself—there is still justification for the use of these funds and methods for precisely those ends for which they were devised. May not altered conditions and past experience have justified the Government in using the machinery in some more fruitful way from the point of view of the nation? Cannot more profitable material, in an agricultural sense, be found than the present long-unemployed trainees? A decision on such questions is the business of Parliament as guardian of public moneys ; and, indeed, so far as they are being examined by what is known as the Dampier Committee, they are already *sub judice*. But if it would be presumptuous at the moment to express an opinion as to whether the work of the organisation is being used to the best possible advantage, it is of the greatest interest to discuss the ways in which the methods used and the experience gained could be employed to solve some of our national problems of agriculture.

Put more specifically, the question is this : the Association has evolved a particular type of "family holding."

It is based on a certain type of settlement with a central farm dépôt and on a system of co-operative buying and selling. It has been successful in producing holders and fruitful holdings. Can it be used as the basis of a new system of localised settlements which would provide us with the nucleus of a new rural population and help to keep down the urban drift? There are a vast number of considerations involved, and the most important of them are nation-wide. Many statesmen, before Mr. Lloyd George, made grandiose proposals for getting the industrial population back to the land ; but when he attacked the Government in the spring of 1937 and told them that they could easily solve their unemployment problem by "some form of settlement" which would bring a million and a half more people into agricultural employment, the farmers threw up their hands in horror, and they would not be able to view the prospect with less dismay at the present moment. For a considerable time they and their friends have been trying to solve the problem "How can we get the land back into good heart, and farmed once more to its full capacity?" and they believe that recent legislation has put them in the way of solving it. Many people agree with them and are still firm in their belief that our farmers, given a fair share of our home markets, will now once more struggle through their difficulties and maintain their position by their own initiative, energy and resource. Education and research have still many gifts in store, and if these are accepted willingly and applied diligently, the general standard of farming may be immensely raised. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the farmer should ask whether the whole system on which he works is to be upset by a vast invasion of competitors ; not only competitors in the market, but for the best agricultural land. When, therefore, the Prime Minister says, as he has often said before, that magnificent dreams of a population prosperously engaged in looking each after his own equivalent of the old three acres and a cow, are economically unsound, most farmers cordially agree with him.

There is, however, a very different aspect of the question to be considered. The farmer lives in an age that is inevitably passing, and his son will see great changes happen to the land that he inherits. Already they are upon us. For centuries State intervention has been carried on by fits and starts, but of recent years it has begun to play a major part in the game. Large scale assistance to agriculture incurs large-scale obligations to the State. What if those obligations are not met? Everyone admits that productivity could be vastly increased in this country. That, it will be said, is not the farmer's fault. No, but in a few years' time it very well might be! Already Sir Daniel Hall has boldly declared that the only way to achieve a successful British agriculture is by national ownership of the industry ; that the one possible plan is to treat the whole of the country as a great estate, managed by a business corporation, commanding ample capital, and carrying out whatever decisions were reached as to the types of production to be encouraged. Without adopting that extreme position it can be said at once that a large number of able and experienced landowners look forward to some sort of "block" system of land-holding and farming replacing the present one, and, apart from its proving more successful, think it an inevitable result of the drain of capital from the land. Some such change, tentative at first, perhaps, seems bound to come ; and here perhaps will be a chance to try out the Land Settlement Association's system of training and holding. That the best land should be used to the best advantage is a principle which conflicts with that of small holdings. But with large-area syndicated control one can imagine an increase in the rural population of "family-holdings" which would not interfere in any way with large-scale farming in the district and, apart from other advantages, would supply a reservoir of both casual and trained agricultural labour to the resources of the area. Though it is true that in Italy the new towns of grouped farm holdings, which are very much on the Settlement Association's lines, do not adjoin agricultural land of long standing, it is well worth while to study from this point of view the methods of organisation and financing by which they have been successfully established.

COUNTRY NOTES



HARVEST WEATHER

OME days of summer have at last brought renewed hope to August holiday-makers and to farmers tired of looking at their two months' overdue hay crop. If it holds, a fair proportion of what once looked like being a splendid hay sel can still be mown and carried before the wheat is cut—wheat that the sun has come just in time to ripen before it wizened. Heavy crops of clover will in any case help to compensate for spoilt hay, together with abundant yields of roots. This year's agricultural returns are, on the whole, cheerful. For the first time for many years there is an increase in the acreage under the plough; only 48,000 acres, but at least the decline has been checked. May it prove to be the turn of the tide! At the beginning of June, when the census is taken, the ploughing-up campaign and the grant for rejuvenating worn-out pasture can have had little effect on this year's figures. Yet 200,000 acres are being ploughed this summer, and the 1940 returns will include this in arable land. There is, too, actually an increase (5,200) in the number of full-time young workers under 21, though this is more than counterbalanced by a fall of 6,800 in the older grades. Cattle and sheep are also up. The big reduction in the wheat acreage by 149,000 is not unwelcome. It means that the assured minimum price for oats and barley has had the desired effect of checking over-cropping with wheat, which was encouraged so long as the Wheat Act stood alone. The increase, too, in temporary grass shows that at last our reserves of fertility are on the up-grade.

THE TRAIL OF LITTER

IT is probably true that the litter nuisance is not quite so bad as it used to be, though on a fine week-end such as that with which we have just been favoured, signs of the improvement are not easily to be detected. Last Sunday a common in the Cotswolds, which is a well known viewpoint, showed a trail of leavings from scores of picnic parties; at Chanctonbury, on the other hand, perhaps because cars are not allowed on the Down itself, it was the odds and ends thrown away carelessly—paper bags, cigarette cartons, sweet wrappings—that were chiefly noticeable. It is this gradual accumulation of small litter that it is most difficult of all to prevent; but it could be prevented—or at any rate people could be made much more careful—if there were far more prosecutions under the by-law, which by now has been adopted in almost every county. The old type of police trap might well be revived to catch the motorist who drops things out of his car; and as police are regularly drafted where crowds gather together, there might be a few well-timed swoops made at famous beauty spots over weekends to catch culprits and bring proceedings against them. The older generation will only be made to reform by the use of the law; for the younger generation educative methods, which have done much already, must go on and be intensified. Meanwhile, anti-litter leagues and voluntary wardens do good work; but it is too much to expect that every Bank Holiday all the beauty spots can be patrolled by volunteers who will clear up other people's rubbish for them.

DOUSE THE GLIM

WHILE the experts are telling us that, for all our Cimmerian gropings on Thursday night, those overhead had little difficulty in spotting or deducing the position of objectives, it is pleasant to find sturdy pedants objecting much more to the word "blackout," on etymological grounds, than to practical aspects of the thing itself. A mediæval schoolman remarked that the effect of his colleagues' disputation was to "fill the room with smoke," and on the principle of *lucus a non lucendo*, if we argue sufficiently about the word, no light will be shed on the subject, Q.E.F. But whether we black out or black in to produce lights out or lights down, or, in good old English, douse the glim, it is evident that it is not so easy as we modestly thought to hide a light under a bushel. Pitchy dark as many London streets seemed after their accustomed brilliance, observers at a height report that the river, railways, and traffic routes remained relatively bright. But obviously conditions in which the main consideration was to cause as little general inconvenience as possible cannot really be taken as an indication of what can be done. A small but important point that was noticeable was the surprising one that the tail lamps of cars were more revealing than their side lamps, throwing a beam either on to the curb or on to the inclined plane of the number plate. Another conclusion is that large supplies of obscuring paint for rooflights, some brands of which are said to cut out the rays of a type of electric bulb, would be useful.

THE CARRADALE RING-NET FLEET GOES OUT

Thinking of you I cannot sleep
Through the half dark of the northern midnight,
With the herring harvest all to reap.
Shutting my eyes I see no sheep
But the blue eyes and the blue jerseys.

I go to the window and stare and stay,
Down through the night that smells of roses,
At the great grey house of the herrings' play:
Twenty boats in Carradale Bay
And which of the boats has dropped her winkle?

This is the end of the lazy weeks,
The warm sun and the singing mavis,
Slack at the pier in Sunday breeks,
The polished shoes and the well-shaved cheeks;
Now you point to another purpose.

What is the catch and what's the price
Over at Ayr in the morning market?
Count it over and figure it twice,
Tea and sugar and meal and rice:
This year's profit is next year's safety.

Thinking of you I lie awake,
Wishing you herrings, wishing you friendship,
All the best of a give and take,
For the sake of a place and a fisherman's sake
And a future coming and love to all.

NAOMI MITCHISON.

FROM IRON TO WOOD

A HUNDRED AND TWENTY square miles in the Midlands will, it is expected, be gradually devastated by the surface workings of iron ore at present centred at Corby. To get at the deposits, which lie at about 50 feet below the surface, mechanical "scarifiers" capable of dealing with 500 tons of soil per acre throw the overlying earth aside into gigantic furrows. The resulting formation, known locally as "hill and dale," is uncultivable wilderness maturing into vast rabbit warrens and seeding area for weeds. Though at present only some 200 acres are disembowelled a year, the rate will increase and, it is expected, go on for 250 years. The sums paid to the landlords by the companies nominally include the cost of restoring the land, though actually this would exceed £100 an acre to level and re-spread with top soil for farming. In their report on what is obviously a menacing problem, the Committee appointed by the Government last year recommend the setting up of an Ironstone Areas Restoration Board and the reclamation of the land by forestry rather than agriculture. The afforestation already carried out by the landowners is regarded by the Committee as of an inadequate standard, though the Royal English Forestry Society last year saw

some satisfactory plantations on the Duke of Buccleuch's estate. The report considers that large-scale afforestation could be carried out by the Board at an average cost of £40 per acre per annum, including the cost of the land. Thus, some day, much of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire and South Lincolnshire will probably become a vast new forest as a result of a somewhat similar process to that which, according to Defoe, stripped Sussex and the Forest of Dean of their oaks in Elizabethan and Stuart times when they were the chief iron-mining areas.

THE THREAT TO FAIRLIGHT

THE remaining stretches of the Sussex Coast still left uninhabited by villas and bungalows can be counted on the fingers of one hand. On the largest, that between Seaford and Eastbourne, which includes the Seven Sisters, the chief danger is at Birling Gap; farther east, there are the gorse-covered cliffs and glens of Fairlight, so far largely untouched but not long to remain so, if a scheme of development with which they are threatened is allowed to go through. To the people of Hastings Fairlight stands in the same relationship as does Beachy Head to Eastbourne, with the difference that it is on the east instead of the west side of the town. With its lovely cliff walks and magnificent views, westward across Pevensey Bay, eastward to Rye and Romney Marsh, it is a natural open space for residents and visitors to enjoy, and to ensure its preservation the Town Council has been acquiring portions that have been coming up for sale. The threat concerns the 500 acres and three miles of coast of the Fairlight Place estate, where it is proposed to build a holiday club with long lines of chalets, dance-hall, cinema, beach club and three restaurants, and also to develop part of the site with houses. The Town Council has turned down the scheme, but there will probably be an appeal to the Ministry of Health, with which the ultimate decision will presumably rest. While Hastings has no objection to a holiday camp as such, it very rightly objects to the site chosen, as must everyone who knows Fairlight and its Fire Hills of flaming gorse.

THE TREASURE FROM SUTTON HOO

IT has been suggested that the Saxon chieftain, whose ship grave was recently discovered at Sutton Hoo, in Suffolk, may have been Redwald, King of the East Angles. Sutton Hoo is on the estuary of the Deben, a mile or two out of Woodbridge, the proximity of which suggests that in the early days of East Anglia this sleepy Suffolk town was of greater importance than Ipswich, the modern capital. That the grave was a royal one is attested by the magnificence of the hoard of treasure found in it. Now that some of the objects have been cleaned and photographed it will be possible to compare them with other early Saxon works of art. The beautiful *cloisonné* work, inlaid in gold, of some of the clasps and of the mounts from the flaps of a purse, shows close analogies with that of Jutish objects found in Kent, the date of which is still disputed by archaeologists. The greatest of the Jutish kings was Ethelbert, with whom Redwald was contemporary and under whose influence he accepted Christianity, though he subsequently reverted to pagan practices, and, if he is rightly identified as the chieftain of the grave, to a pagan form of burial. A splendid set of silver plate, including dishes, spoons and ladle, is identified as of Byzantine origin. In the centre of one plate is a woman's profile head so classical in type that it might for a moment be mistaken for the Romanised head of Queen Victoria that appeared on her earlier stamps and coins!

SPEED TRIALS AT CONISTON

IT has been shown to be of national importance that Sir Malcolm Campbell should attempt to break his own world water speed record without taking his boat abroad. But it is greatly to be hoped that his choice of Coniston for carrying out his speed trials will not be allowed to establish a precedent for this sort of thing to be permitted constantly on the Lakes in the future. The deafening roar of speedboats, re-echoed up the mountain sides, has done much to spoil the Italian lakes for holiday makers, and there is a real danger that the peace of our English lakes might be similarly violated. The extraordinary anomaly

revealed by the recent protests is that no one person or body has any control over the waters of Coniston; the only kind of control is over access to the lake, which naturally belongs to the owners of the shore, so that it would appear that there is no authority from which a ruling could be sought. While the Friends of Brantwood and others have made vigorous protests, there is at least one resident who takes a different view, and in a letter to *The Times* points out how few visitors, even in holiday time, use the lake, and how you can go to Peel Island as often as not without seeing a soul there. At the same time, he admits that no one wants to see Coniston made a permanent centre for speed-boat trials. Provided that this is not allowed to happen, there will be few who will not be ready to wish Sir Malcolm good luck.

AN EDWIN DROOD ROOM

IT is one of the little ironies of literature that a great writer, whose greatest weakness lay in his plot, should have left behind him a plot to puzzle his admirers to all eternity. The solution of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" has caused more learned argument than did the inscription which Mr. Pickwick discovered at Cobham, or the lights which the scientific gentleman saw in the lane near Bristol. Who was Datchery? Was he Edwin Drood himself, not murdered but disguised? Was he Bazzard or Helena Landless or haply a new character altogether? All these theories, and others more recondite, have had their exponents. The mystery has been solved, as Peggotty would say, in "all the ways there are and all the ways there ain't," and the result is a truly formidable body of literature. Now, by the generosity of a Dickensian from the United States, Dr. Howard Duffield, an Edwin Drood room has been added to Dickens House in Doughty Street, to house all the books that have been written about the ending of this one book. Thus stimulated, the controversy will doubtless continue more briskly than ever and, perhaps an even greater advantage, some people will read Edwin Drood who have never read it before, and will discover what an excellent book it is.

THE BRIDLE

I wish I could see, through this old bridle,
The paths that used to go, green and idle,
Straying wherever they liked to stray,
As once they did on a far-off day
When eyes first looked through the brand-new leather,
And sensitive ears pricked up together
To listen to sounds that were country-sweet,
The nestling's call, and the young lamb's bleat.

No tractor's clatter, no airplane's droning,
No surging traffic for ever moaning
From restless city, down widened highway,
Through broadened by-pass, and straightened byway,
Wakened the quiet, as now they stir
The sleepiest spot, with their rush and whir—
I wish I could look again and see
The horse's world as it used to be!

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

JOLLY FOOTBALL WEATHER

IN winter it is a proverbial, and to many people a cheering, fact that as soon as the date of the Skating Championship is fixed a thaw invariably ensues. Now in this so-called summer the sun has only to appear at last in order to herald the beginning of football. On Saturday last, which appeared the perfect day for cricket, the Scottish League began its long season and the players of the English League were practising hard. Cricket, however, is by no means dead yet, in spite of this *memento mori*; there is still a test match to be played, and the County Championship has reached an exciting point, especially as the sun, blazing on the sodden ground, has given the bowlers plenty of fun, and Gloucestershire, by taking a big risk in the shape of two declarations against Glamorgan, were caught on the post; and Kent had a truly disastrous Canterbury week and the battle seems to be between Yorkshire and Middlesex. The problem is unfortunately complicated by the fact that Middlesex does not play so many matches in the season as Yorkshire does, and, in consequence, only one skilled in mathematics can tell the exact value of a win to each of the two rivals.

BELGIAN CHATEAUX

Last summer some fifty members of the Belgian and French societies, *Les Demeures Historiques*, made Bath the centre for a visit to West Country great houses. A return visit of English country-house owners, members of the National Trust, to Belgium, has lately taken place.

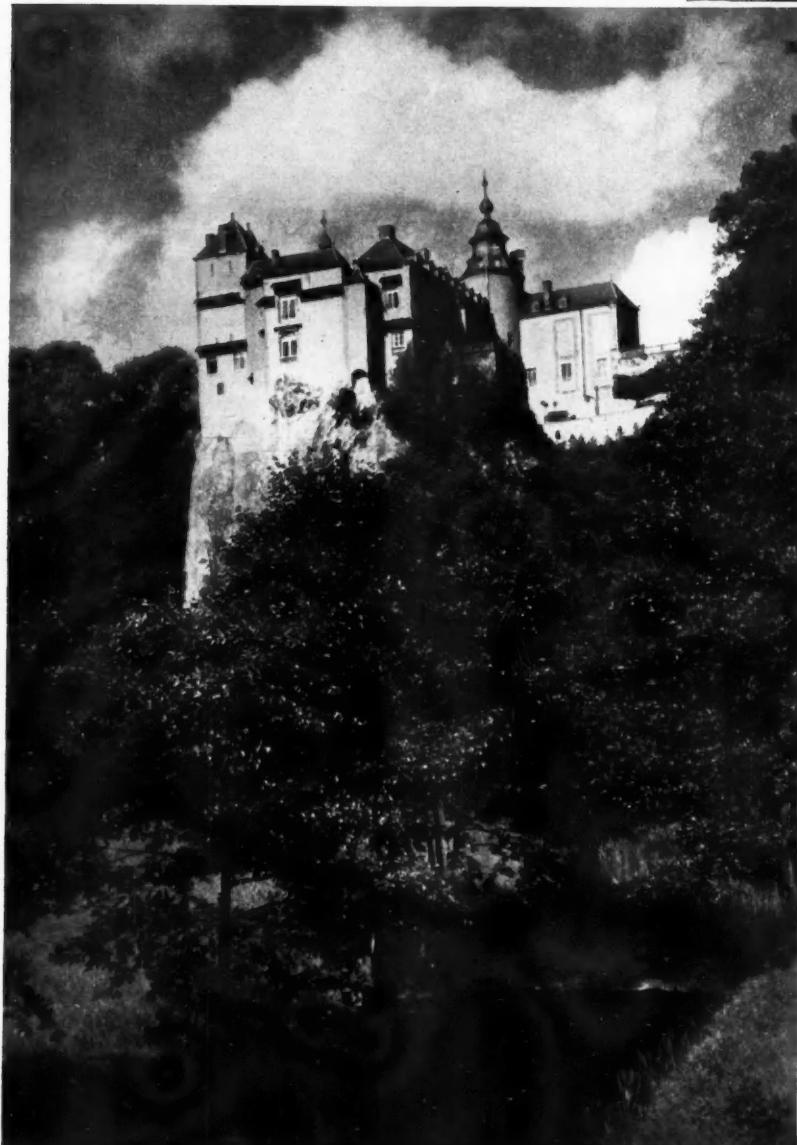
THE ten châteaux chosen to represent Belgian country life and art for the National Trust Tour proved a wonderful selection. The first on the list was the smallest, an enchanting hunting-lodge in the beech woods not far from Brussels. Sterrebeck was built in 1762 by the banker Jean Ories, on the moated site of an earlier building. Its moat now takes the form of two oblong pools, one at each end of the house and a small formal garden, the whole composition being framed by great plane trees. The design is attributed to Servandoni, the Florentine architect and painter, who worked first at Lisbon and then in Paris, and was renowned for his theatrical perspectives and garden fêtes. Whether he built the house or not, he certainly designed the pavilion which stands at the end of the rose-garden beyond the moat. The interior of Sterrebeck matched its surroundings, each room had its characteristic *décor*, a sporting note being struck by pictures of pointers and setters over the doors of the main hall.

The next château proved to be a complete contrast, a seigneurial domain in the grand manner, standing in the rich country not far from Liège. The Château d'Hex was built by a Prince-Bishop of that place, who died in his new house in 1784, leaving the property to his sister's son, le Comte d'Ansembourg, whose descendants welcomed the English party so hospitably. The rather severe exterior, in the style known as "Liège Louis XV," the large yet restrained lay-out of grass and trees, the well-stocked *potager* below the great retaining wall on the south side, all befitted a Prince of the Church whose chief work was a book entitled *Ami des Hommes*. The rich variety of the interior is the more striking. And the elaborate *boiseries* in the dining room, the Adam-like delicacy of



(Above) BEERSEL: "The perfect castle of a Flemish manuscript"

(Left) MODAVE: "Medieval daring and Baroque splendour"



the hall and drawing rooms, the exquisite boudoir painted with scenes in shades of gold, silver and plum, the Chinese-papered bed-rooms are just as the Prince-Bishop left them. When the revolutionary mob of 1789 broke into the house, fortunately the first thing to catch the leader's eye was His Highness' portrait in the great drawing room; an imposing figure, book in hand, with its title plain for all to see.

"Ami des Hommes," they cried. "See! He was on our side. A Friend of the People, his house must not be touched."

Modave remained fortunate. Even in its latest invasion, when it formed the headquarters of a German Army Corps, nothing was spoilt. The most recently decorated of all the rooms is hung with a classical scenic wall-paper made in Alsace about 1800, with colours fresh and brilliant as if it had been put up yesterday.

Returning to Brussels the party were welcomed at the Guildhall and shown its remarkable tapestries by a remarkable man. It is now thirty years since Burgomaster Max took up his responsibility there, and his fellow citizens will not hear of his retirement. "Quite fantastic," he calls it. But he still looks most capable of dealing with any situation that may arise. Among his numerous decorations, he is especially proud of being a Freeman of Edinburgh.

It is some way from Brussels to the Château de Modave in the Ardennes, where the Comte and H.R.H. Princesse Chaponay, a niece of the late King Albert, entertained the party to luncheon. The château belongs to Baron de Launoit, President of the International Exhibition at Liège which King George and Queen Elizabeth have promised to visit on their return from Scotland. The approach up a gently sloping park towards a long range of stable buildings with a high central gateway, does not reveal the fact that, like a fairy castle, it is perched on a steep cliff overhanging the river. Medieval daring and baroque splendour combine to make Modave one of the most beautiful sights in

Belgium. The principal rooms are richly decorated and have remarkable baroque ceilings. Walking into a small corner room with a sheer drop of 200ft. below the windows, was like walking straight into an old Italian cabinet, studded with flower paintings and landscapes. An elaborate coat-of-arms, on the ceiling, surrounded by the Order-of-the-Garter given by Charles II to the then owner, Comte Jean Gaspard de Marchin, completed the illusion.

There was so much to see at Modave, inside and out, that it was late when Ham-sur-Heure was reached. It proved to be a great castle dominated and completely filled by the presence of a very great lady, Comtesse Jean d'Oultremont-Mérode, who ranks with Burgo-master Max in the work she did for her country and the Allies throughout the War. But her interests are very wide. They are not only patriotic and political. The castle was filled with her collections of pictures, books and china, and beautiful specimens of her own needle-work.

Beloeil, near the French border, has a background of an



GRAND BIGARD, WHERE THE PARTY WERE ENTERTAINED TO LUNCH BY
M. AND MADAME PELGRIMS DE BIGARD

The English party with their Belgian hosts



Constance Villiers-Stuart

THE APPROACH TO RIXENSART DOWN A PAVED ROAD BORDERED
WITH TALL, CLIPPED TREES

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unbroken record of having been in the Prince de Ligne's family for 600 years. The meaning of the word is "a fortified place," from the Latin *balliolum*. It has the most famous garden in Belgium, and the Prince and Princesse de Ligne divided the party in two to take them over it. Even so, there was not time to see all the pleached alleys, canals and ponds, set on an enormous scale on either side of the large ornamental lake, a quarter of a mile long, that takes the place of the central parterre in similar gardens such as Vaux-le-Vicomte and Versailles. The castle and its two large wings, that form three separate moated houses, are full of interest, but the gardens, laid out by Le Nôtre or one of his pupils, eclipse them. A curious, dreamy beauty hovers over the whole scene; the formal Age of Reason is passing, Romance is here, but the fountains and the avenues have been spared. Even more extensive layouts in the *jardin anglais* manner were added by the Prince de Ligne of the late eighteenth century.

The Château de Chimay is also near the French frontier, but at the south end of the line. From Chimay the German Headquarters Staff set off to sign the Armistice of November 11th. The castle survived the War only to be burned down some years after. It has since been skilfully restored; happily the wing containing the rococo theatre escaped the flames. The library has long been noted for its manuscript music, and to show the little theatre as it should be seen, all glittering chandeliers, gold cupids and red velvet, Princesse de Chimay arranged a concert of this music, under the expert, delicate direction of the Brussels Conservatoire. But when, at the finish, the local band burst into the family march, "Les Loupards Chimaciens," there was no mistaking the popular enthusiasm.

On the other side of the country, not far from the capital, Rixensart bears the stamp of the Spanish Governor of the Low Countries, whose home it was. Dark portraits of the Spinola family hang on the walls; some of the ceilings have the characteristic open beams on a dark red ground; a tiled fountain in the main court is another Spanish note. Prince and Princesse Philip de Mérode, who are restoring the large formal

gardens, have the Spanish colours, red and gold, planted round the patio walls. Like many of the older buildings, the castle stands close to the road and the village, and its approach down a paved road bordered with tall, clipped trees, more trunk than leaf, is most attractive.

Near by, at the Château Musée de Gaesbeck, a State luncheon was given by the Ministre de l'Instruction Publique and Madame Duesberg. The beautiful arrangement of the museum itself is due to M. Lockem, its enthusiastic curator.

The Château de Beersel, rebuilt in 1357, was bestowed in 1928 on the Ligue des Amies du Château by Countess de Grunne, *née* Mérone. It is now in process of being repaired as a national monument. The high, red-brick towers standing in a placid moat, ringed round with poplar trees, behind which sheep grazed contentedly in vivid water-meadows, looked, in the afternoon light, the perfect castle of a Flemish manuscript. The whole scene might have been framed in the blue and gold scrolls of some splendid capital letter. "Tout ce qu'il y a de plus Brabant" was the comment of a Belgian member.

The last morning of the tour, King Leopold graciously received the visitors at the Palace, and spoke to them each individually about the old châteaux, showing his interest in their preservation. The party then went on to lunch with M. and Madame Pelgrims de Bigard at their lovely château of that name. M. de Pelgrims de Bigard being the President of the Demeures Historiques de Belgique, the talk naturally turned on the success of the visit—about which the members of the National Trust were enthusiastic—and how best to continue the work and realize the aims of the Belgian and English Societies in other countries. To this end an International Committee has been formed.

The final visit was to Senneffe, a gem of the mid-eighteenth century. It was built in 1760 after the plans of de Dewez, the celebrated Belgian architect. A splendid avenue of elms leads up to the forecourt, where a light grille crowned with a vase of flowers connects the wings. The arms over the main door are those of the Pestre family, but the property now belongs to Madame Maurice Philipson. The hall, with its red marble columns and pilasters and its red, white and black marble pavement recalls Malmaison. The wrought-iron staircase is like that of the Ecole Militaire at Paris. All the rooms retain their original *décor*.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the tour was the charm of the interior decorations. Fine pictures and furniture were seen in all the châteaux. But to the English visitors, whose own rooms have suffered during the drastic changes of the nineteenth century, the harmony prevailing in the Belgian château was particularly pleasing.

CONSTANCE M.
VILLIERS-STUART.



RIXENSART BEARS THE STAMP OF A SPANISH GOVERNOR OF THE LOW COUNTRIES



SENEFFE: A GEM OF THE MID-EIGHTEENTH CENTURY



Constance Villiers-Stuart
BELOEIL: A DREAMY BEAUTY HOVERS OVER THIS GREAT LAYOUT IN THE GRAND MANNER

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THE NEST OF THE LONG-TAILED TIT

BRITAIN'S GREATEST BIRD ARCHITECT



THE HAPPY MENAGE: BOTH BIRDS AT THE NEST



"SITTING INSIDE WITH TAIL COCKED STRAIGHT UP"



ONE OF THE BIRDS ARRIVES HEAVILY LADED WITH FEATHERS

THE long-tailed tit is second to none as a building craftsman; whether we gaze at his nest in a bush, or examine it in the hand, that ovoid structure, not much bigger than a man's fist, composed of a perfectly woven outer covering and an equally miraculous feather lining, always arouses wonder and admiration. To watch—as I did—the little birds actually building it from a place of concealment not six feet away, is to know enchantment complete.

The foundations of the nest were finished and the walls begun before its whereabouts were discovered in the branches of a pearl bush (*Exochorda grandiflora*). They had chosen wisely, for building material was close by, including a stockyard that furnished them with cow hair, and the bark of the pearl bush was stripped off and used as binding material. Their indifference to human spectators is well known, and to place a hide on the ground beside them was the work of a moment.

The birds shared the work evenly, and both were equally proficient. They worked in the closest co-operation, carrying on an incessant conversation: when a visit to the nest was made by a single bird and its work completed, it would call a shrill "Tzee tzee tzee" to its mate, and then proceed whence the answer came. When they came together one would enter the "cup," sit inside with tail cocked straight up, work away at the rim, and then make way for the other. Only once did I see the bird leaving the nest go up to its mate, remove the building material from its beak and return to the nest to place it in position. In this happy *ménage* no one found fault with the other's skill.

The pearl bush was the end one of a row, and the favourite route to it was through the other pearl bushes to the west; once in the "home" bush they approached the nest from all points of the compass and for several days one could not make out where the entrance hole would be. On the fourth day of watching, when the nest was about a week old, they showed marked preference for a "path" to the north-eastern side. A tall hide was placed in position there which enabled the observer to look down on the nest from above. Unfortunately, the removal of obstructive branches to enable the camera to record the scene drove them to the north-west; there they eventually made the hole, but, without

human interference, I believe they would have chosen the north-eastern position.

Lichen was brought at frequent intervals and scattered over the *outside* of the "cup," and one supposes that the adhesive properties that enable lichen to adhere to a tree trunk helped it to cling there, for it proved a vital part of the woven structure. Moss was always tucked into the *inside*, and they would then arrive wearing whiskers of pearl bush fibre or cow hair, and this was taken into the *inside* to bind the moss into position. But it was their methods of weaving the entire edifice together that literally made one catch one's breath: after a long absence they would both return with lumps of spider or caterpillar cocoon, and sitting in the cup the bird would place his lump just outside the rim, hooking it on to a "peg" of lichen. He would then pull at this lump with his beak, stretching it into a long elastic thread, and fasten the other end into another part of the rim a few inches away: for a moment a miniature silken "rope" was stretched across the top of the open "cup." Taking hold of this little "rope" somewhere in the middle but not far from one end, the tiny weaver would hook it round a moss peg on the *inside* of the rim, pass it over the top of the rim to the *outside*, and hook it on to a lichen peg there; again pass it over the rim to be fastened into place inside the cup, and so on from inside peg to outside peg, until his silken rope would stretch no further. By continually fetching more cocoon and repeating this process, he wove all his nesting material into place. Over and over again did I see this performance repeated, the work proving very intricate, for hooking the cocoon thread on to a suitable peg was only successfully done after many attempts. On one occasion, as the bird left the nest, he caught his leg in his own tiny rope, and was thrown off his balance; for a second he dangled helplessly over the side of the nest and only freed himself after a severe tussle. Later, when the nest was nearly ready for its dome, he succeeded in getting his weaving thread entangled in his own tail; his efforts to free himself severely taxed the self-control of the unseen observer.

Shaping the woven fabric into the perfect ovoid nest was performed by the legs and claws: placing his rear, with his tail ever stuck up, against the walls of the nest, and firmly gripping the moss with his feet, he would



"HE PICKED UP A PIECE OF COCOON SILK THAT WAS HANGING BESIDE THE HOLE, AND PROCEEDED TO REPAIR THE FRONT DOOR"

execute a violent wriggle and the whole wall would heave upwards until only the end of his tail was visible. This lifting was done by a backward movement of the legs, and the entire nest and part of the bush shook as the result of his concentrated energy.

Work on the dome was the most intricate of all; more weaving with silk was required, and when the shaping of the nest was undertaken, the "ball" inflated like a balloon.

The feather lining was begun nine days after the nest was found, and there then occurred the event that enabled me to obtain a photograph of the cocoon silken thread being woven in. Long feathers that completely concealed the figures of the birds carrying them were brought, and judging by the movement of the nest their shafts were used to prop up the dome from inside: then both birds arrived with feathers, one entered the nest while the other waited on the perch outside for its mate to finish within. Suddenly the bird inside came out, clumsily displacing the moss, cocoon and lichen round the hole as it passed; it uttered a few agitated notes to its mate and departed. The bird waiting with the feathers

gazed at the damage done to the front door for a second, and then bore the feathers away! After a short interval a bird returned empty-beaked, picked up the end of a displaced piece of cocoon silk that was hanging down beside the hole, and proceeded to repair the front door.

A further day was spent on the outside work before the lining was resumed. After this absence from home precluded further observation until incubation had begun.

The birds were first heard in the bush on March 11th; the nest was found on the 14th; the feather lining was seriously contemplated on March 23rd. The hen was incubating ten eggs on April 11th.

The lining of a long-tailed tit's nest has been known to contain two thousand feathers, and in a nest pulled to pieces and examined by the writer, after the young had flown, the feathers numbered eleven hundred and fifty. After they had been extracted from the nest proper, this last lay in one's hand like a soft piece of woven felt. This surely constitutes an unrivalled tribute to the most remarkable bird architect on the British list. VIOLET MAXSE.

WHAT IS THE ANIMAL?

By FRANCES PITTS

WHAT is the animal that Leonardo da Vinci depicted in the arms of Cecilia Gallerani when he painted her caressing some small beast, the while she turns her head with a listening, enquiring expression as if attending to an unseen person?

A reproduction of the portrait—now in the Czartoryski Gallery, Cracow—is one of the plates in Sir Kenneth Clark's recently published study of the development of Leonardo as an artist.* There is another reproduction showing the lady's pet in detail, and at first glance it appears to be a ferret. I refer to it as "a pet" because the beast lies in her arms with such easy confidence that it is hard to believe it was merely introduced by the painter as a symbol. Nevertheless, Sir Kenneth Clark tells us the ermine was the emblem of Ludovico il Moro, Duke of Milan, and that Cecilia Gallerani was his mistress; moreover, "its Greek name γαλέη or γαλῆ had a punning reference to her own." But the term "ermine" usually means the stoat in white winter coat, and this creature is no stoat, it is much too large, and the great artist, with his wonderful mastery of anatomical detail, has here painted a much more solid beast. It is without doubt a member of the family Mustelidae, but the question is, which one?

It certainly looks like a ferret, and the ferret is an animal of long domestication concerning the origin of which there is some doubt. The Romans are believed to have kept ferrets to chase their rats and so on, and many people give them credit for introducing the animal into the north-western parts of the Continent and the British Isles. But many zoologists hold that the ferret is merely an albino form of the polecat, *Mustela putorius*, indigenous both here and on the mainland of Europe, and that it was domesticated on the spot. Yet it has cranial characters in common with the Asiatic polecat, *Mustela eversmanni*, which upholds the Roman theory of its origin.

Whatsoever the truth of the matter, there seems no doubt that the ferret was well known in Europe at the time of the Renaissance; but would a lovely lady of that period, sitting for her portrait to the great master, have wished—even if it did hint at her lover's emblem—to be painted with a smelly, and to most persons not at all attractive, creature in her arms? It does not seem likely.



THE UNKNOWN ANIMAL IN LEONARDO'S PORTRAIT OF CECILIA GALLERANI

There is, however, an animal of the same family, which perhaps might serve as an ermine for emblematic purposes, of greatest charm. This is the marten, which makes a lovely pet. Two species of marten are found on the Continent, *Martes martes*, the pine marten, and *Martes foina*, the beech marten. Both, if obtained young, will become delightfully confiding pets with the most charming manners. They have no objectionable smell and are very affectionate. One of them would be just the thing for a Court lady who wanted a beautiful plaything. But, I must admit, the picture fails to express the elegant beauty of the marten, nor does it indicate the usual coloration, namely, chocolate brown with cream throat. In many respects it is more like a ferret, but it is too big for one, though of right size for a marten; and would a painter such as Leonardo depict his ferret bigger than it should be? No, I think not, so I plump for a beech marten, on the grounds that the probabilities point to this animal. The reproductions of the unknown beast and of a photograph of a beech marten may help readers to appreciate my argument.



A FEMALE BEECH MARTEN

* "Leonardo da Vinci." (Cambridge University Press, 21s.)

THE BUTE TAPESTRIES

A RECORD OF HISTORY AND TRADITION



"THE LORD OF THE HUNT"

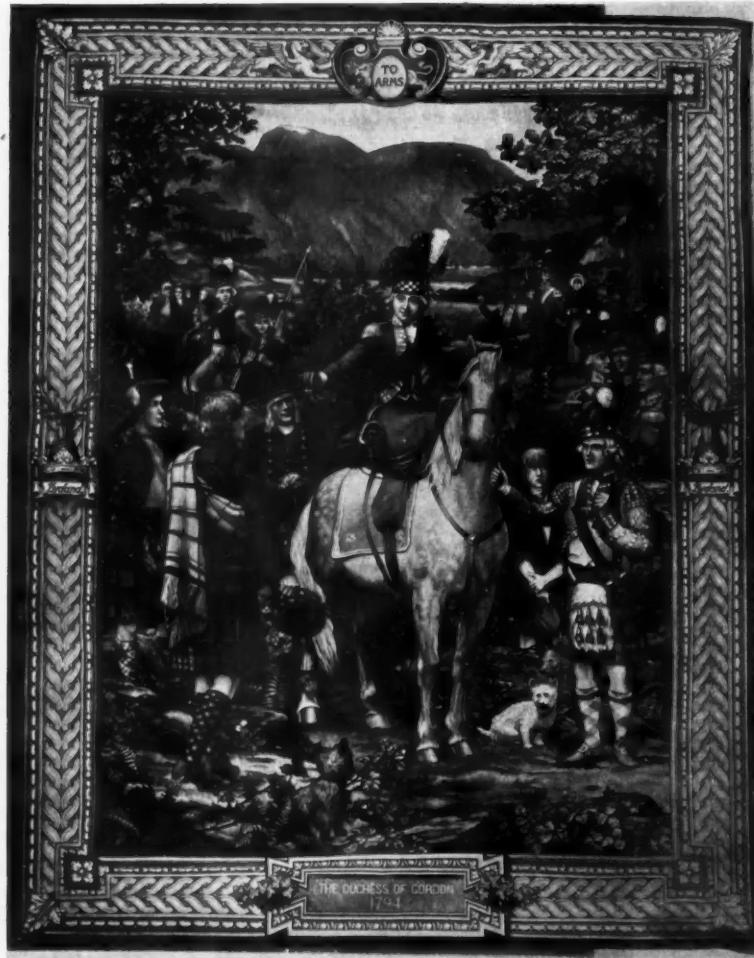
THE tapestries woven for the Marquess of Bute in the Dovecote studios at Corstorphine, at present on view at the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, are probably the most ambitious ever undertaken on British looms, and certainly the most important pieces executed north of the Border. Scotland is not by tradition a country of tapestry weavers. Flemings were responsible for most of the arras shrouding the stone of the chambers in Scottish castles—there are numerous records of their import in such documents as the Ledger of Andrew Haliburton, which also note quantities of materials and sewing silks to be worked by imported weavers

and "imbroderers." Flemish weavers were brought over in 1529 by James V, lured by big money, that they might "apparall the palaces according to his order," just as there were Flemish carvers who carved the woodwork in such ancient east coast towns as Culross. The Exchequer Rolls for 1467 mention one Johanas Dolase, a weaver in Edinburgh for twenty years. But it seems probable there was nothing which might be called a native school of tapestry weaving until 1911, when Lord Bute erected the Dovecote studios and engaged two master-weavers trained according to the Gothic traditions. The future of the school was assured by the selection of boys from Edinburgh who showed promise and willingness to undertake the specialised training.

In preparing the cartoons for the tapestries, immense pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of detail. Only those who know what a poorly documented and controversial subject the study of old Scottish life and crafts is, will fully appreciate this detail. At the same time, the tapestries will make a direct appeal to anyone who has spent some autumn weeks on the moors or the deer-forests.

A panel, measuring 31ft. 6in. by 13ft. 6in. and given the title of "The Lord of the Hunt," is the oldest piece in the group. Work on it was begun in 1912 but, with the intervention of the war, it was not completed until 1923. Two of the weavers were killed during the war, and in the border of the tapestry is a tribute to them in the form of initials encircled by a wreath and crossed with the bobbin and shears—the weaving and severing of the thread. The Lord of the Hunt himself is the outstanding figure, an old, bearded man in trews, seated on a dun-coloured garron, with a piper and a huntsman by him. Spread in front of him are the results of the day, which include a fine fourteen-pointer. Huntsmen are standing in groups, some of them with longbows, some of them with the characteristic Highland musket of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. This is a distinctive weapon with a Moorish or Afghan look about it and deeply fluted butt and carved stock with snap-haunce lock. Such muskets are exceedingly rare now, and if the public exhibition of the tapestries should bring any more to light it will be doing an unexpected service. Most of the men are also wearing dirks of some sort. Fruit and flowers typical of the Highlands are carefully depicted in the foreground. The surrounding border is an ornithological pageant: it contains more than a hundred varieties of Scottish birds, interspersed with fruit and flowers.

A companion panel of the same size has just been completed after five years on the loom, and is being shown publicly for the first time. "The Time of the Meeting" has been devised from an eighteenth-century Highland gathering, as described in a manuscript in the Marquess of Bute's possession. Those early gatherings were even more vigorous than the gatherings now so numerous, and the central item in the tapestry is a competition among the strongest in the clan as to



"JEAN, DUCHESS OF GORDON, RECRUITING FOR THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS IN 1794"



"THE TIME OF THE MEETING." AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY HIGHLAND GATHERING

who shall twist the legs from a bullock—quite as dubious an achievement, by the sound of it, as some of Hercules'. A bard is shown: he would end the day by giving an extempore poem in Gaelic extolling the clan, and above all its chieftain.

Jean, Duchess of Gordon, recruiting for the Gordon Highlanders in 1794, is the subject of a smaller panel. She is dressed in a military style, with scarlet jacket and black bonnet with feather, and seated side-saddle on a grey charger. The objects which she distributes are badges of service for the men who have taken the King's Bounty. With the Duchess is the colonel of the regiment, at that time the Marquess of Huntly. The background is filled with the bald humps of Ben Nevis.

Another very large tapestry represents a section of the Jacobite forces before the battle of Prestonpans. A prayer for victory is being delivered, and the nearer men are kneeling, with the exception of one bareheaded figure—Lochiel. Prince Charles, with a drawn broadsword over his shoulder, is mounted on a grey horse in the middle distance. Others of prominence who find a place are the chief of the Robertsons, Robertson of Strowan, Lord Nairn, Lord George Murray, and Lochiel's brother, the Reverend Father Alexander Cameron. The men kneel in a cornfield; the church of Tranent is in the distance. Good Highland pistols are in the belts of most—collectors' prizes of to-day. Lochiel's is a "ram's horn," by Murdoch of Doune, or John Christie perhaps. The bearded man behind him has a "heart-butt" of earlier type. Lochaber axes are numerous—now extreme rarities, for all they

were produced only by blacksmiths. Jacobite roses are woven into the elaborate roccoco pattern of the border.

In startling contrast to these tartan-filled compositions is "The Admirable Crichton," a realist piece in a sixteenth-century Italian setting. Judged as a picture, its composition is balanced and dignified. Crichton is shown having thrown his plan for the fortification of Mantua before the Duke, while Facciotti, superintendent of fortifications, leans intently over it in company with Duke Vincent, who is said to have been responsible for Crichton's assassination. Again no trouble has been spared to bring accuracy to detail, illustrated by the rendering of the material of the women's dresses and, even more remarkably, by the pattern of the rug on the table, with its Arabic characters.

The late W. Skeoch Cumming drew the cartoons for three of the tapestries. The "Crichton" was designed by the late Alfred Priest. Several of the drawings are shown in the present exhibition, including the small-scale preliminary sketch for the "Lord of the Hunt." From this drawing a larger one is developed, a full-scale replica of the tapestry-to-be. The type of loom used is the upright—the high-warp loom, on which the warp-threads are perpendicular. It is possible to trace the pattern from the cartoon on to those warp-threads with ink, and the weaver then works out the pattern in weft, from behind. A mirror must be set up in front, so that a front-view is always before him. Three to six years is the average time required to produce one of the tapestries.

I. F.



BEFORE PRESTONPANS, 1745. In the foreground stands Lochiel; Prince Charles mounted on the right

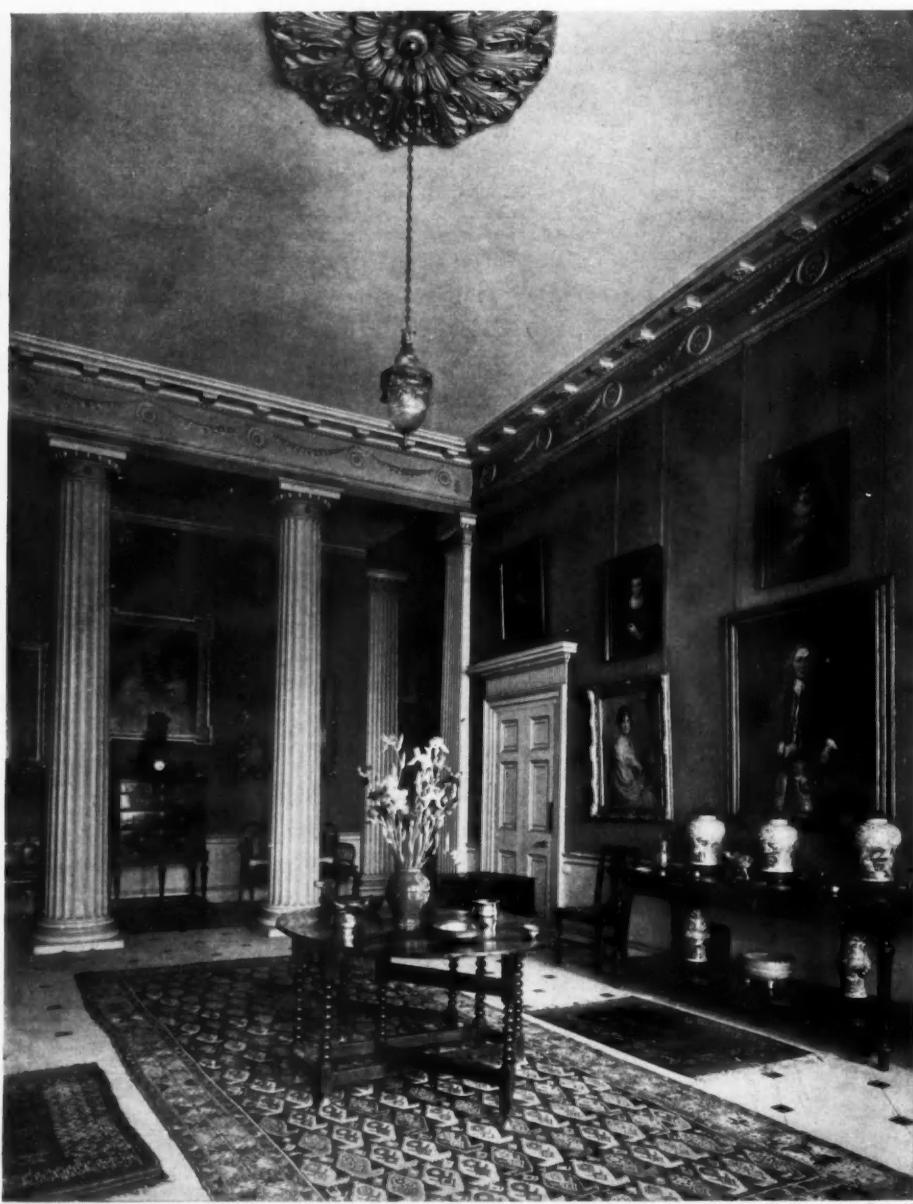


The interior, with its large and stately rooms, reveals its designer, Samuel Saxon, as an architect of considerable originality, in spite of his long apprenticeship to Sir William Chambers.

ALTHOUGH Courteenhall did not come to the Wakes until 1672, the family's association with Northamptonshire goes back continuously to the twelfth century. The Wake pedigree is so remarkable a one, being directly traceable in the male line through twenty-nine generations, that before turning to the interior of the house,

which is illustrated this week, it must be briefly outlined. The family is descended from Geoffrey Wac, holder of lands in the Bessin of Normandy and in Guernsey, whose son, Hugh Wac, acquired the barony of Bourne in Lincolnshire in the time of Henry II through his marriage with Emma, daughter of Baldwin Fitzgilbert of the great house of Clare. This lady's

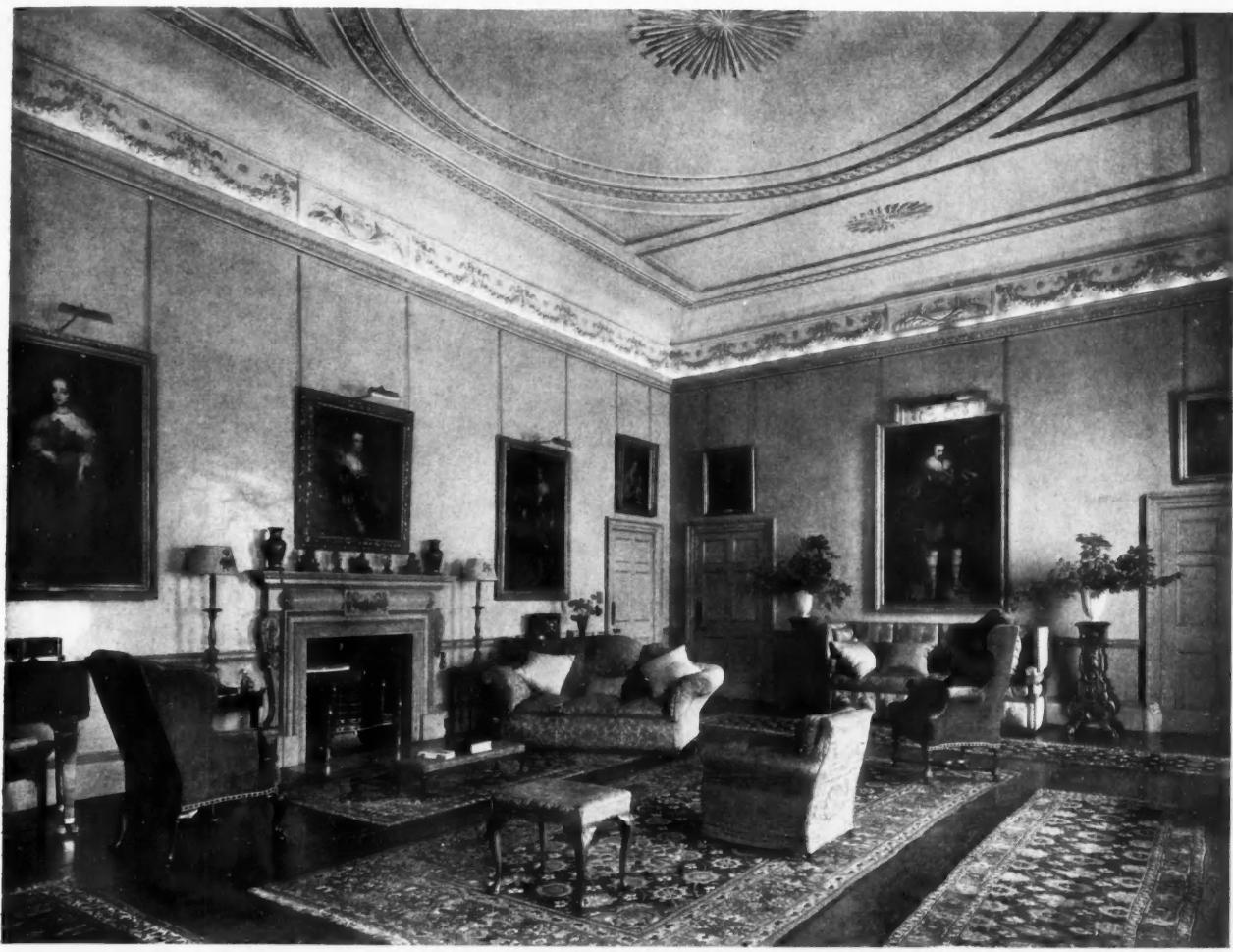
mother's maternal grandmother, according to the Chronicle of Ingulf, was Thurfrida, the daughter of Hereward the Wake. Though modern historians have cast doubts on this claim of the Wakes to be descended from "the last of the English," Hugh Wak undoubtedly held lands in Lincolnshire that had once been Hereward's. The fifth Wake to be lord of Bourne was Baldwin, whose elder son was summoned to Parliament in 1295 as Baron Wake of Liddell. This barony, on the death of his son, passed to his daughter, Margaret, whose second husband was Edmund of Woodstock, son of Edward I; she was the maternal grandmother of Richard II, as the Fair Maid of Kent, whom the Black Prince fell in love with and married, was her daughter, Joan. To Baldwin's younger son, Sir Hugh, went the lordships of Deeping, Lincs, and Blisworth, Northants, and it is from him that the Wakes of Courteenhall are descended. Blisworth, which is only two miles away, came to the family through the marriage (about 1206) of the third Lord of Bourne with Isabel Briwere, and it remained the Wakes' Northamptonshire seat until it was sold by Thomas Wake in 1522. The tomb of his father, Roger Wake, who fought on the losing side at Bosworth, is in Blisworth Church. Meanwhile, an earlier Thomas Wake had acquired Clevedon in Somerset through his wife, the heiress of Sir Thomas Lovell, and for a time the family were more closely identified with the West Country, though continuing to hold Northamptonshire property in and around Salcey Forest. The baronetcy dates from 1621 and was conferred on Baldwin Wake of Clevedon. His son, Sir



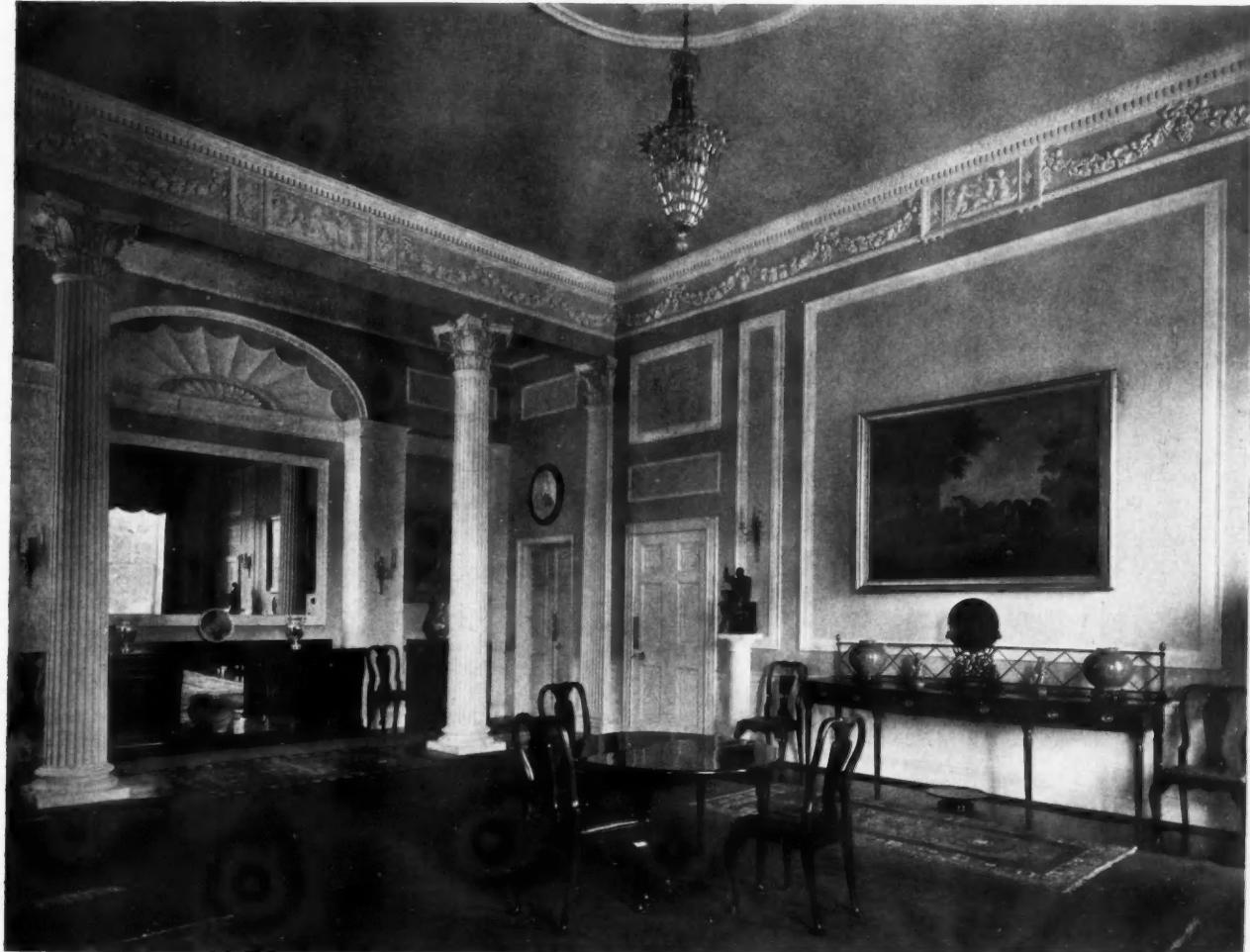
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"Country Life"

1.—THE ENTRANCE HALL, REFLECTING THE INFLUENCE OF SIR WILLIAM CHAMBERS

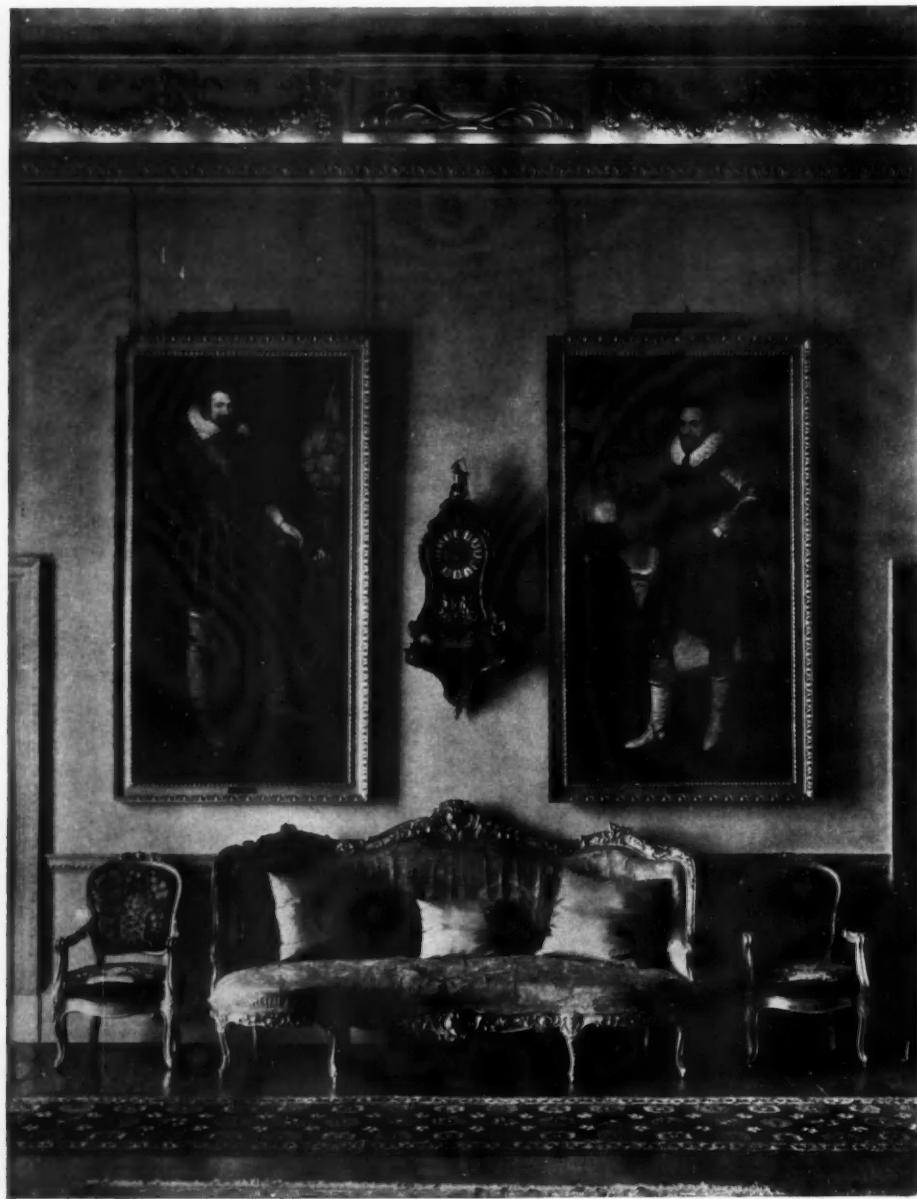


2.—THE DRAWING-ROOM





4.—DETAIL OF CAPITAL AND ENTABLATURE IN THE DINING-ROOM



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"Country Life"

5.—PORTRAITS OF SIR WILLIAM LOVELACE AND SIR HENRY PEYTON,
BY DANIEL MYTENS, 1621

John, suffered heavily in the Civil War, mortgaging his estates in the Royal cause; but the Wake fortunes were to be in part retrieved by the third baronet, Sir William, whose marriage with the daughter of Sir Drue Drury brought the Norfolk manor of Riddlesworth to the family. It was to this Sir William's fifth son, Samuel, that Courteenhall was left by his great-uncle, Sir Samuel Jones, though it was some time before both baronetcy and estate, through failure of heirs, came to be held by one and the same person.

The new house, as was related last week, was built between 1791 and 1793 by Sir William Wake, the ninth baronet, with Humphry Repton as his landscape designer and Samuel Saxon as his architect. Plans and an elevation of the south-east front are included in George Richardson's *Vitrivius Britannicus* (1801), which also illustrates Buckminster Park, Leicestershire, the only other country house known to have been designed by Saxon, where, as at Courteenhall, Repton was responsible for laying out the grounds. According to the Architectural Publications Dictionary, Saxon from 1778 to 1791 had been a pupil of Sir William Chambers, and although Courteenhall is far from being an imitation of Chambers' manner, his influence may be detected in the interior, which shows an architectural, as opposed to a purely decorative, treatment of the rooms. For its date Saxon's work is a little old-fashioned. One has only to think of what Adam and Wyatt were doing to see how sober and restrained is his use of ornament. But even Chambers, the last of the Palladians, did not disdain to adopt certain of their mannerisms, and there is a savour of Wyatt in his pupil's design for the library at Courteenhall, original as it is.

Saxon's plan provides a large T-shaped entrance hall, the far portion being divided by a screen of Doric columns (Fig. 1). To left and right are minor rooms and staircases; the three main rooms—dining-room, drawing-room and library—are all placed on the south-east front, overlooking the park. In the hall, which has blue-green walls with the architectural features cream, there is a definite feel of Chambers, who used a rather similar entablature with a frieze of swags in the entrance hall at Peper Harow. The ceiling is plain but for a centre ornament of lotus and acanthus leaves. On the walls hang a large number of portraits of Wakes and Drurys, chiefly of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The principal rooms are entered from the extensions to right and left in the far portion



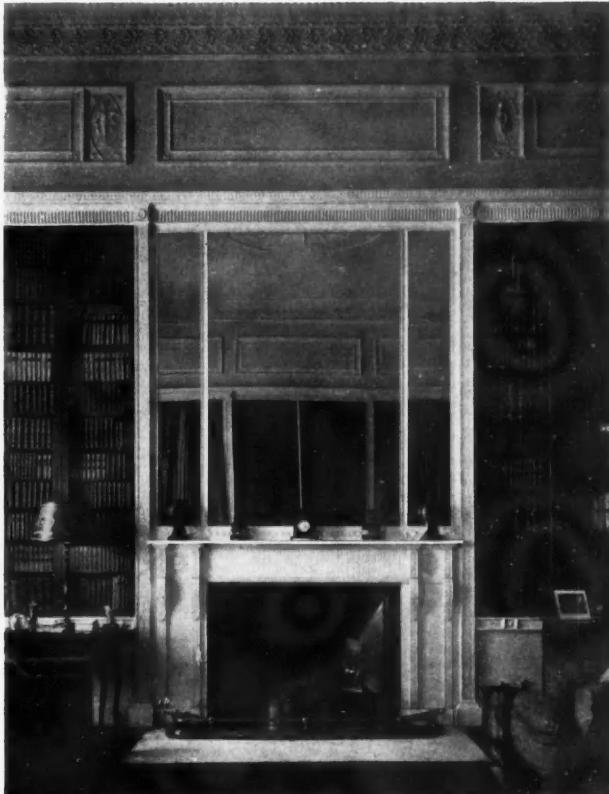
6.—THE LIBRARY WITH ITS APSIDAL END. WHITE AND PALE BUFF

of the hall, where in each case there are three doorways recessed beneath semicircular arches. The dining-room (Fig. 3), entered from the right, is a delightful room in white and two shades of Wedgwood blue, architecturally treated with a screen of Corinthian columns at the serving end. Except in

the fan over the sideboard in the end wall, there is little trace of Adam influence in the decoration, which is in Chambers' dignified Roman manner. The stucco detail is beautifully modelled. A rich frieze of vine swags and drops runs round the room, centring in exquisite reliefs of groups of children playing (Fig. 4). The



7.—ONE OF THE TWIN RECESSES IN THE APSE



8.—THE LIBRARY CHIMNEYPIECE



Copyright

9.—THE CORRIDOR ON THE FIRST FLOOR RUNNING THROUGH THE CENTRE OF THE HOUSE

sideboard on the right of Fig. 3 is flanked by bronze casts from Alfred Stevens' original models for the groups on the Wellington monument—Valour crushing Cowardice, and Truth pulling out the tongue of Falsehood. Another interesting piece of sculpture is an oval plaque of James II as Duke of York (Fig. 10). Mrs. Esaile, to whom I submitted the photograph, assigns this portrait relief to William Stanton of Holborn, to whom she has previously attributed the monument to Sir Samuel Jones in Courteenhall Church. "There can be little doubt," she writes, "that the medallion is by the same hand, as the treatment of flesh, wig and cravat can all be paralleled on authenticated works by that sculptor." She suggests that this was probably a commission, dating from about the same period as the monument of Sir Samuel, "when the naval victory of 1672 had made the Duke of York a popular and conspicuous figure."

The drawing-room, for some unknown reason, never received the decoration that must have been intended for it, but the deficiency has been made good by Sir Hereward and Lady Wake, the frieze, ceiling and fireplace according admirably with the decoration of the other rooms, while not slavishly imitating it (Fig. 2). To right and left of the fireplace are a pair of portraits by Van Dyck of Charles II at the age of twelve and his sister Mary, who became Princess of Orange. The portrait over the fireplace is a copy of the well known Van Dyck of Anne Stevens (*née* Wake) at The Hague. The two full-lengths by Daniel Mytens (Fig. 5) are of Sir William Lovelace and Sir Henry Peyton, painted in 1621. With the portrait of Sir John Congreve on the opposite wall they belonged to a collection, formerly at Raynham, of "Lord Vere's captains." The greatest English soldier of his day, Lord Vere fought in the service of Prince Maurice, and in 1620 led the force of English volunteers in the forlorn hope of regaining for the Elector Frederick the crown of Bohemia. He was much loved by



"Country Life"

10.—PORTRAIT MEDALLION OF JAMES II AS DUKE OF YORK. Probably by William Stanton. 22in. by 17in.

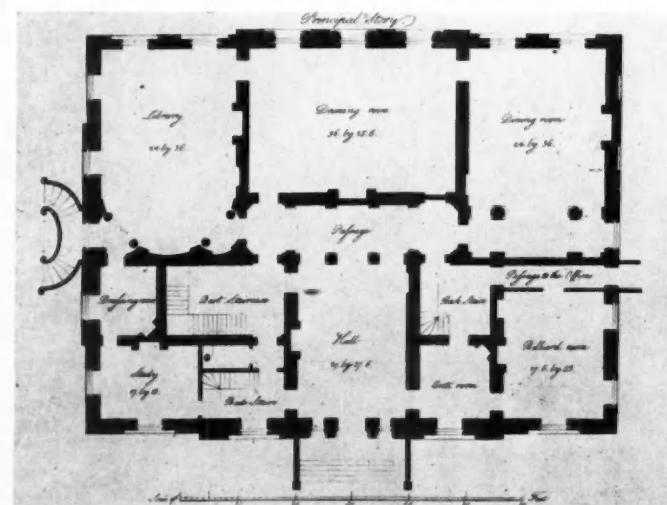
his troops, and formed a collection of portraits of all his principal officers.

It is in the library (Fig. 6) that Saxon's skill and originality are best seen. It occupies a corresponding position to that of the dining-room, at the eastern angle of the house, but in place of a screen of columns is given a charming apsidal end. Twin recesses of elliptical form frame pairs of fluted columns with capitals based on those of the Tower of the Winds. The lunettes in these recesses are ornamented with a fan pattern and the doors are of curved section, all but the one opening into the garden. Here the importance of the doorway as the central feature of the north-east front was given priority over perfect symmetry within. All the detail of this room is of great delicacy and refinement; it is Greek, rather than Roman, or at least would have been considered so at the time. Particularly charming is the honeysuckle motif of the frieze, below which are panels with eight female figures emblematic of Justice and other Virtues. The cases are framed in mahogany veneer and sunk in the walls. The colour scheme is in white and buff with a white marble fireplace (Fig. 8).

The main staircase is on the left of the entrance hall. Top-lighted, with walls marbled yellow, it has a simple iron balustrade of a type that Chambers used. At first-floor level a long passage runs across the house, off which the bedrooms open (Fig. 9). Here again Saxon seized the opportunity of giving an architectural interest by framing the doors under arches and ornamenting the ceiling and oval skylight.

Since the house was completed no changes of importance have been made, beyond the decoration of the drawing-room already alluded to, with the result that Courteenhall is a remarkably perfect and rather unusual example of a Georgian country house of the last decade of the eighteenth century.

ARTHUR OSWALD.



11.—PLAN FROM RICHARDSON'S VITRUVIUS BRITANNICUS

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

"THE GLORY AND THE DREAM"—BY BERNARD DARWIN

The Child in the Crystal, by Lady Sybil Lubbock. (Jonathan Cape, 1958. 6d.)

" **I**N childhood," says Lady Sybil Lubbock, " objects apparently quite ordinary in themselves have a strange faculty of irradiating a whole day or week with a sort of magical joy," and she herself has the faculty of summoning up that joy from the past with touchingsness and charm. Everybody has known some garden in which the gravel walks and secret places were filled with a light that never shone elsewhere. Lady Sybil was luckier than most of us, for she had several such childish parades in the great houses of her cousins (had anyone ever so many cousins ?) ; in particular, Escrick, with its fairy dell and hidden arbour and a delightful butler who made bows and arrows ; Harewood, almost too grand and formidable, but with a lake and a ruined castle and a butler who announced every morning " Prayers is ready, my lord." Yet the principle is the same ; the same glory hangs round all uncles and aunts and their gardens, whether modest or stately, and so her book has the merit of all good books about other people's childhoods that they remind us of our own with a very pleasant touch of sentiment. Here, seen through the eyes of a little girl, " tender-hearted, conscientious and imaginative," is all the romance of the Albert Memorial ; Knightsbridge as a village full of friendly shopkeepers ; the desperate fear of being late for the pantomime because grown-ups will not start in time, the golden ferns and fairies of the transformation scene, and the stupendous fact of it being to-morrow and not to-day when you got home ; the frenzy of arrival on the first day of a holiday, and the essential difference between that tea and all others. Some may deem this small beer, but there is a gradation in these things, and for my part I feel like David Copperfield when he first heard Mrs. Micawber sing " The Dashing White Sergeant " and found it " the very table beer of acoustics." I also have a pleasant feeling of superiority from being older. Lady Sybil was only told guardedly the plot of " The Red Lamp." I saw it, and it was not in fact so exciting as " Jim the Penman " on the next night. She was frightened out of her wits by servants' stories of Jack the Ripper, and I was only thrilled to the marrow by hearing a housemaid cry " There's been another ! "

Things and places often matter much more to children than people, but Lady Sybil's people are as perfectly done as her things, especially her Highland Nanny, a touching picture in few strokes, and the fuller length portrait of Miss Cutting, the governess, dry and prim and kindly and talking like a book, yet with a sad little love affair in the background and all the spirit needed to ride a tricycle through Germany. It is always a pity when children grow up, but the authoress is unflagging, even though that most romantic time is over. The terrors of a huge house-party of relations at Bryanston, and the struggles of a young lady of alarmingly serious ideas to fix fox-hunting young men into the pattern of life, are just as well done as all the rest.

Water Music, by Sir John Squire. (Heinemann, 10s. 6d.)

SIR JOHN SQUIRE set off in a canoe with William Bliss, who is the expert on the waterways of England as seen from one of those frail craft. But Sir John did not concentrate his attentions wholly on the waters, or on the art of canoeing. He must have regarded the daily performance of paddling, portage, and the search for a suitable pub., as a relaxation from the wandering and reminiscing of his mind; for at every turn of river or canal, at each halting place, each inn or each scene of portage, his memory bubbles and gurgles forth incidents and portraits in words, in a manner far more sparkling and clear than the waters of the Oxford canal or the "kingfisherless" Cher (where Mr. Bliss said these birds would abound) and the winding Avon. Sir John's language flows more as the bright and cheerful chalk stream than the (for the most part) slow-running Midland streams. Occasionally, and rightly so, he slows down the tempo, as if he were traversing some deep and glassy reach, as when he discourses on books, or tells of the true worth of Fred Griggs the etcher, or Ivor Gurney the Gloucestershire composer, or when he shows us Thomas Hardy at Max Gate, where Sir John feels that he must have earned the reputation of being the one demoralising influence in Hardy's life; for he kept him up until two in the morning and, by so doing, received a just rebuke from Mrs. Hardy. Sir John's language flows with dignity when he describes a meeting with Kipling at the Athenæum, but he begins to gurgle when he writes of "adenoidal" George Moore. Museums and the Old Testament receive his attention, so, too, modern literature, of which he writes: "that eloquence and music of words are out of fashion" and sentences are "like a succession of bullets from a machine-gun—when it isn't a charge from a sawn-off shotgun." He visits Palestine and Germany, where he gives so pleasant a description of the movement of a train, so simple, yet so expressive: "Rumble, rumble, rumble we went." Just that! And much of the book, too, rumbles merrily along with poems intermittent (I thank you, Sir John, for including the poem about the Tin of Sardines, which, since its first appearance in *Punch*, has always been a delight to me) and verbal sketches, all of which make this watery and reminiscent journey a very happy one for the reader. He has much to say of cheese—especially the cheese of a country, and first and foremost of Stilton. If Cobbett had been alive to see how difficult home produce is to obtain to-day "he would have had an apoplectic fit every day." There is much, much more besides, and I have enjoyed Sir John's journey so much that I believe that if he were to look behind him in the canoe he would find, not William Bliss on the stern thwart, but myself or perhaps another of his readers. I should not be surprised. ROY BEDDINGTON.

or perhaps another
ROY BEDDINGTON.

Racing England, by Patrick R. Chalmers. (Batsford, 12s. 6d.)

RACING England, broadly speaking, is all England, and the sport has impressed itself for better or worse on the lives of all English people during the course of several centuries, until even many of its technical terms have become common phrases in the mouths of thousands who may have never seen a racecourse. In view of this, one's first reaction to this book is that it is truly a masterpiece of selection and compression. The second impression is that these two operations have been performed without loss of interest, entertainment, or information. After letting his imagination play with the evolution of horse-racing, Mr. Chalmers gets down to stern facts with a descriptive list of English and Scots—racecourses, followed by the account of the formation of the Jockey Club. After that he comes to the personalities and characters of the Turf, a soil that has produced a crop, both human and equine. Of the former Sir John Astley's election address in the middle of last century is worth quotation—and imitation possibly:

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Placed first | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64 |
| Placed second | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 |
| Placed third | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| Unplaced | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 112 |
| | | | | | | 261 |

" Ride 'em out, lad."

He was elected by a large majority. And of the horses, it is recorded of St. Simon, a terror in his stable, that "there was one thing that reduced the high-couraged stallion to tears and penitence. That was the sight of an umbrella." Ninety-one photographs and prints agreeably accompany the text, and contrive to make "Racing England" worth having. C. E. G. H.

Racing England C. E. G. H.

Jonathan North, by J. L. Hodson. (Gollancz, 8s. 6d.)

"JONATHAN NORTH" is a grand tale: full, rich, varied, vital, up-to-date. Mr. Hodson is equally sure with a love scene, a war scene and a scene in a court of law. Indeed, the court scene at the end is his greatest triumph, apart from the character of Jonathan ("Jonty") himself, the Lancashire lad who is in turn pit boy, ice-cream seller, actor, tricky business man, soldier, millionaire, and Don-Quixote-with-a-difference—a racy, Lancashire difference. Ellen, Jonathan's actress sister, supplies much of the characteristic North Country backchat, in her lifelong attempts to take the cockiness out of Jonty. It cannot be done, however, even by so competent a debunker as Ellen; Jonty can be subdued only by being in love, and even then only temporarily. But whether he is being impudent to his employers, doing doubtful and risky things in business, fighting, making money or tilting successfully at modern abuses, the fellow is always likeable, and so fulfils his author's intention. "You had to take life by the scruff of the neck": that was Jonty's motto. To watch him doing it is great fun. Mr. Hodson has surpassed himself, and that is saying much. V. H. F.

Mr. H. V. H. F.

Coming Up for Air, by George Orwell. (Gollancz, 7s. 6d.)

A QUALITY of psychological excitement has been the backbone of each of Mr. George Orwell's five previous novels. But a quality of exaggeration, the defect most likely to mar deep sincerity, has generally crept in, too. In "Coming Up for Air" it doesn't. Definitely, Mr. Orwell is now master of his material. He can direct his lightning where he chooses, keep it there for the right time, and then play it on the next spot that he wishes to illuminate so that we may never forget it. This time he does not take extreme poverty for his subject, but dreary, lower-middle-class respectability. The teller of the tale is a fat insurance agent of forty-five, with a silly wife and two colourless children. In a moment of revolt, he determines to spend a few secret pounds that he possesses, in an attempt to recover something of what he has lost: the hopes of youth, the ecstasies (savage, but indisputable) of boyhood. He fails, of course, as we all fail; but the story of that failure brings before our eyes both Victorian England and the England of to-day. It is done with a passionate, clear, controlled honesty that is beyond praise.

ed honesty
V H F

MODES IN MURDER

Everyone in "And Death Came Too" (Richard Hull; Crime Club, 7s. 6d.) is equally unattractive, which lends probability to their all being suspected of murder but does not endear the book to the sentimental reader. Four young people arrive by invitation at Mr. Yeldham's house to have a drink after a dance; they find there a faded and speechless blonde and a bony individual with bloodstains on his shirt-front. A policeman breaks in on this not very cosy party to inform them that their host lies murdered in the next room. This is a well constructed story, but it lacks the originality and wit of Mr. Hull's earlier "Murder of My Aunt." The leading lady in Mr. Rex Stout's "Some Buried Cæsar" (Crime Club, 7s. 6d.) is a most efficient and predatory blonde, whose back-chat with Archie Goodwin, the Watson of the story, provides much of the humour in a decidedly humorous tale. There are three murders in "Some Buried Cæsar"; one of the victims is Hickory Cæsar Grindon, a champion bull. Cæsar has been bought by Mr. Pratt, of Pratteria Restaurants, to turn into beef steaks as a publicity stunt. Stock-raising circles deprecate this treatment of a champion, and there is considerable trouble in all directions, especially when Hickory Cæsar Grindon is discovered standing on the very dead body of Clyde Osgood, who had just betted Mr. Pratt ten thousand dollars that he won't succeed in turning Cæsar into *entrecôtes minutes*. The mountainous and hubristic Mr. Wolfe is not one of my favourite detectives, but his cases are good value and good reading; "Some Buried Cæsar" is definitely recommended. "Banbury Bog" (Crime Club, 7s. 6d.) is built to Miss Pheebe Taylor's usual specification; it has an old-world Cape Cod village, a pretty and wisecracking heroine, a lot of fast driving, some

dark figures slipping away through the woods, clam chowder, candlewick bedspreads, and of course Asey Mayo. The motives which inspired the villain of this piece to turn East Weesit against its benefactor Phineas Banbury, poison the tarts he was handing out to the tenantry, and involve him in suspicion of two murders, seem rather to cancel each other out, which is hard on the reader who likes to spot the murderer on page 59. But the clues are there all right. If you liked "Sandbar Sinister" and "The Tinkling Symbol" and "Octagon House," you will also enjoy this latest exploit of Asey Mayo's. A. C. H.

TWO NEW MONTHLIES

THE "little" magazine has undoubtedly come to stay. You can stuff it in your pocket, pull it out on the top of a bus, or read it in bed last thing at night. It is for in-between-times reading, which for many people is almost the only reading time there is in the middle of a busy week. Two newcomers that have been finding their way into many pockets are *P.T.O.* and *Cameo*—the one an excellent digest, the other a biographical magazine. *P.T.O.* ("People, Topics, Opinions," George Newnes, 6d.) does not confine itself to this country; it summarises current news and views from articles and extracts drawn from the world's press, and so offers the reader a diversity of opinions, topics and interests which even the most voracious of newspaper addicts could not possibly obtain. The September issue starts off with a character study of Mr. Chamberlain by Sir Arthur Salter, and proceeds to take one to Germany,

Italy, Russia, Siam, interspersing the journey with amusing anecdotes, cuttings from the press, a candid questionnaire and a general knowledge paper. Natural history, travel, the films, science, art and economics, all find their way, with politics, into this mixed bag. *Cameo* (price 1s.) is designed to fill a gap which, considering the vogue for biographies, it is surprising has not been filled before. It is meant as a bedside book, and should admirably fulfil that purpose, with its handy size and attractive format, and supplying as it does articles of just the kind, and (most important) the right length, to read before going to sleep. In the current number Savonarola, Benjamin Franklin, the Prince Consort, Wagner and King John are five of the company who find themselves strange bedfellows, while there is a graphic description of the Great Storm of 1703. *Cameo* is illustrated with a number of excellent half-tone blocks.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST.

WAYS AND BY-WAYS IN DIPLOMACY, by William J. Oudendyk (Peter Davies, 15s.); ROMANTIC LOCHABER, by Donald B. MacCulloch (Davies, 10s. 6d.); THE LADY OF THE HOLY ALLIANCE, by Ernest John Knpton (Milford, 15s.); CARIBBEAN NIGHTS, by William J. Makin (Hale, 12s. 6d.). Fiction: DOUBLE BLACKMAIL, by G. D. H. and M. Cole (Crime Club, 7s. 6d.); THE NINETEENTH HOLE MYSTERY, by Herbert Adams (Collins, 7s. 6d.).

GOLF BY BERNARD DARWIN

ON THE FOREST

THE title of this article is not, as might hastily be thought, a misprint for "In the Forest." You can be in a forest of darkling, never-ending trees and most romantic it is—I hardly know of a sentence in literature more full of a mysterious thrill than that in *Eothen* in which the cavalcade enters "the great Servian Forest." There is also plenty of romance, however, in the forest about which I am writing, which is not, in the ordinary sense of the word, a forest at all. It has only occasional woods and is itself a vast, undulating stretch of grass and heather and bracken. That is the forest, and the trees, I suppose, are called just trees, or perhaps woodland. It is, in short, the forest which produced the mighty clan of the Mitchells, the forest on which people play golf at Forest Row and Crowborough.

Ashdown, or Forest Row, I have known and loved for years, ever since, in the back ages, I played golf there on two consecutive days against its two deities of their day, Horace Hutchinson and Jack Rowe, the second of whom still, I rejoice to say, flourishes there to this day. To Crowborough, whence I am writing, I had only once been before and played but a single round. Confronted with the account of the course which I had then written, I had to admit that I could scarcely remember a single hole. Now I have gradually and very pleasantly been renewing acquaintance with the course. I say gradually with deliberate intent, because when I first got there the weather was behaving as venomously and villainously as it was everywhere else. As soon as we began to play the seventh hole, there was always an ominous black cloud and some heavy premonitory drops. By the time we reached the eighth it was raining hard and we made a wild rush into the blessed hut of refuge near by. This seems in retrospect to have happened so often that I began to wonder whether there really was a ninth hole, and when at last the rain was more merciful and I had hit my tee shot towards this almost fabulous ninth, I felt that I was setting out into some *terra incognita*, only visited before by a few hardy explorers. I can now testify that it is there, so is the tenth and the eleventh, and, in fact, all the course, and a most engaging one it is, with, I really do think, the best lies I ever saw, admirable greens, exceedingly tangled and retentive heather for the erring, and, from the clubhouse terrace, one of the most gorgeous views, far away into the blue distance and almost to Brighton and the sea, that ever was seen. If I add that it also possesses some rather fierce hills, I do so in no unfriendly spirit. I am nowadays, alas! something of a cripple, and I find levering myself up and down hills with a shooting-stick both hard and hot work. So when, after the first four holes, I see confronting me that confoundedly long and steep hill with the flag of the fifth hole waving defiantly at the top, I wilt little, and by the time I have got there perspiration "bespangles my brow." Still, I have never yet been so prostrate as to put my tee shot at the sixth into the deep, yawning and horrible pit facing me. So perhaps the hills are not really so bad after all, and they have their compensations in some of the most jovial "joy shots" from high tees that the mind of man can conceive.

There is one kind of shot which is eminently characteristic of this forest golf, though perhaps one has to play it rather more often at Forest Row than at Crowborough. This is a more or less long iron shot up a steady slope to a flat green at the end of it. I doubt if there is any shot in the world more difficult to judge. It is difficult to know what club to take, and even when one has hit the ball, and hit it as one intended, it is difficult to tell whether

one is too short, or too strong, or, by blessed chance, hole high. I have played with Rowe at Ashdown in old days and found that even he was deceived as to where his ball had finished. The fourth, the seventh, the thirteenth and the eighteenth at Ashdown are all cases in point, and much as I love the course I do declare that those second shots can be exasperating. There is at least one hole at Crowborough which has this typical forest character, namely, the fifth before mentioned. Indeed, it has the strongest family likeness to the thirteenth at Ashdown, generally called Apollyon. There is the same terrace of teeing grounds some little way down a heathery slope, the same pretty little brook winding its way between high banks at the bottom, the same carry across it, and the same feeling of annoyance when one has not hit quite far enough, so that the ball hits the steepest part of the opposing slope with a sickening thud and stops dead. Finally, there is the same difficulty of that uphill iron shot to be played over an unknown distance at the top of an otherwise unseen flag. It is a good and amusing hole, with an inspiring tee shot, but I do wish a heavenly steam-roller would flatten that slope a little for me.

Another family likeness between the two courses which strikes me, consists in belts of comparatively mild and shaven heather which stretch at intervals across the fairway. The real devilish stuff is, very properly, at the sides or right in front of the tee, and these belts are not, unless one is unlucky, at all fierce. I remember that at Ashdown Abe Mitchell, in his amateur days, used to spend his life in such cross-belts of heather, because he drove so far as nearly always to be over the fairway, like a long-jumper who should constantly clear the pit. I do not get into the ones at Crowborough for that reason, but because I cannot always hit my puny second far enough to carry them. However, as I said, they are not cruel or vindictive and have a pleasant, old-fashioned, cross-hazard air for which I feel a sentimental affection.

At the moment of writing, I do not know all the course well enough to dogmatise about the respective merits of the holes; but there are some that have obvious attractions. Of such is certainly the second, a capital dog-leg, where it is important to cut off as much distance as you can; where there is a wood to frighten you on the right, so that you go too timidly into heather on the left; where there is likewise a cavernous pit in front of the green, and that green itself has an interesting slope from the left. I suppose that Mr. Kenneth Scott (this is a course of many Scotts) sails right over that wood from the tee and then gets up with a contemptuous mashie-niblick; but for humbler and shorter players it is a fascinating hole. I like the one-shot third, too, and also another one-shotter—the sixth, because the shot is really an easy one, and yet you feel so brave and so clever because you have carried the mighty pit. I liked the ninth, too—down, down, down hill (to be followed by up, up, up) to its nestling green near some woodland. Exactly how long it is I do not know, because neither my lady partner nor I hit very far, and so it took us some time; but it seemed pretty and agreeable. So does the sixteenth, with its cheering drive across a valley, and indeed the whole course is the best fun in the world. "O, shiver my timbers, if I had eyes!" exclaims the blind beggar, Pew, in *Treasure Island*, and I feel inclined to imitate him and say: "If I had legs and a back!" The fact that, despite these personal deficiencies, I am enjoying myself, says much for the course.

LAND SETTLEMENT

II—LESSONS FOR THE FUTURE

(Right) A NEW SETTLEMENT IN AN OLD
SETTING

THE question as to whether the small-holding schemes put into practice at the instance of the Commissioner for the Special Areas constitute an unduly expensive method of solving a localised problem of unemployment remains, as we said last week, for the moment *sub judice*. Some of us might feel inclined to suggest that, apart from the immediate social benefits accruing, any successful scheme which results in bringing men on to the land to make a successful living there, starts with much in its favour. The rather different point now arises: had the various bodies not been fettered during their five years' work in the choice of candidates for training, had they been allowed to practise on more promising human material, would their success have been sufficient to suggest that, by their system of grouping combined with centralised trading, they had solved the problem of providing a national system of small holdings which might be expected in its turn to solve the problem of keeping the rural population on the land?

There seems good grounds for thinking that such a solution is not beyond the bounds of possibility. The Trainees who have so far been dealt with are admittedly the most difficult pupils that could have been found. But there are areas outside the Special Areas where unemployment is severe and where men could be recruited for land settlement, whose prospects of success would be greater and for whom the cost of settlement would be smaller. There is also, among those men who are migrating daily to the towns, a considerable proportion who, if they could obtain a holding which provided them with a living and a happy life, would gladly stay on the land. From the settlement point of view their agricultural skill and knowledge would be a stimulus and an example to the townsmen in the holding groups. A few experiments on these lines have, it would appear, been tried; and the men with an agricultural background who were brought in have been successful out of all proportion as holders and of much general benefit to their particular settlements. Development on these lines would certainly have the advantage of making it impossible to go on repeating what is often said to-day, that countrymen are being barred from participation in a scheme of land settlement.

Experience appears to suggest that the plan of providing a comprehensive buying and selling organisation for the whole community of holders, can be efficiently organised on a self-supporting basis at a cost which the settler can afford. This, of course, is of the utmost importance. Young men are leaving the land in their thousands, and the conviction has been widespread for many



years past that something is missing in our agricultural scheme of things which other nations have and we have not: something which tends to consolidate and integrate the rural population.

PEASANT PROPRIETORSHIP

That something is the system of family holdings or peasant proprietorship which has been so successful in practically every European country, and which, in spite of the tendency in modern life towards the large and the still larger scale, is the chosen method of agricultural development in the totalitarian countries. We have in the United Kingdom, it is true, a certain, not very large, number of unorganised small-holders. But they form no essential part of our farming system, and, from a national point of view, they hardly exist. Why is this the case? Numerous attempts have been made to encourage settlement on the land, but they have been remarkably unsuccessful, and even when they have succeeded, have produced the kind of fifty-acre dairy farm which is certainly not going to be of use in turning the ambitious farm labourer into a peasant proprietor. The probability is that the right type of holding has never developed largely because there was lacking any system which could provide the settler with the right kind of assistance, in the shape both of pooled services and centralised marketing. The county councils, which are at present the statutory bodies concerned with the administration of small holdings, are without powers to do any of the three things which the Land Settlement Association does for its settlers. They cannot set up combined service depots or large-scale marketing organisations. Nor can they advance the working capital their settlers need.

So far as the financial results of the Association's past work are concerned, it must be accepted that the few years during which it has been in existence have been very difficult ones from an agricultural point of view. The period has coincided with the peak of the poultry disease, which ruined many hundreds of specialist farmers much better equipped than the Association's tenants and trainees with knowledge and experience. Pig-keeping, too, has not been a very attractive proposition in the present precarious circumstances; and in horticulture alone, which is the third of the Association's main activities, have conditions been anything like normal. If, on the other hand, the Government were considering a large expansion of settlement schemes in the direction of providing "family holdings" on a national basis, the risk of over-production would have to be taken seriously into account, and the possible limits of expansion would have to be carefully watched. When once our legislators and administrators have finished their organisation of the bacon and egg and poultry markets, however, there will presumably be room for considerable expansion in both directions without great danger of disaster. For salad crops, which the Association also specialises in, there is in these days an ever-increasing demand, which can only be met from home supplies.

It is worth while noting in this regard that one of the chief problems which face the Association is the low fertility of the land which they have acquired. Although most of the estates were in reasonably good condition when purchased as arable farms, none of them had previously been farmed intensively on horticultural lines. They obviously still demand, in fact, not only time and patience, but considerable expenditure on manuring and cultivations. The problem of manure is particularly difficult, and on the Sidlesham estate alone the requirements for one year are in the neighbourhood of 8,000 tons. Experiments are being undertaken there in composting on the lines recommended by Sir Albert Howard. With regard to pig-rearing, the results, both on the holdings and on the central farms, appear to have been satisfactory. Pig herds have been set up on most estates, and the farm buildings which were no longer required for general purposes adapted for farrowing pens. The pig herds were set up in units of sixty, which was regarded



A CENTRALISED FRUIT BLOCK ON THE FOXASH ESTATE, ESSEX. The men draw part of their incomes from working on this, the remainder from their holdings

as an economic unit. Good breeding stock was bought, without attempting pedigree herds. The estate service depot breeding herds at present number approximately 2,600 sows, and as long as the litter average can be maintained at its present figure, the pig herd should show a gradually increasing profit. So far as the settlers are concerned, it was decided in the first instance that it would be better for them to concentrate on fattening rather than rearing. The policy was that the weaned pigs should either be produced on the central farm or bought from outside. It takes the progeny of five sows to keep each settler in pigs, and as the central farms generally hold the equivalent of two sows per holding, the remainder have to be bought in.

The reaction of the farming community towards a proposal to extend settlement schemes is not easy to foretell. To the present work it has varied. There are naturally grave doubts as to whether a townsmen, taken off the dole, can ever learn sufficient of farming

to make a living at it. Some branches of the National Farmers' Union already scent the danger of subsidised production, and there is a very general feeling that if such holdings can be provided for the townsmen they certainly ought to be provided for the genuine labourer. But so far agricultural feeling has never been hostile. There is the possibility that farmers would view the expansion of the scheme as dangerous to their already depleted supplies of labour. But, as it is pointed out, it is the man with ambition and initiative who is leaving the land, and it is better for the farmer that he should remain in the country as a smallholder than that he should be lost altogether. Smallholders, it is maintained, can be of great assistance to farmers in time of hay-making and harvest and generally at times when casual labour is wanted. Many smallholders already work for neighbouring farmers, and many of their children will, as the Association has already proved, join the next generation of land workers.

TREES AND THE LANDSCAPE

THE ROYAL ENGLISH FORESTRY SOCIETY'S VISIT TO THE NEW FOREST

By REGINALD DAVEY



TYPICAL NEW FOREST SCENERY, WITH OLD SCOTS PINE PLANTATIONS

OF recent years the New Forest has frequently been referred to by the champions of amenity. Conflicting views have been expressed, and the intelligent layman will have been hard put to it to find answers to many questions. Does planting a bare area spoil the landscape? Conversely, does cutting a mature wood necessarily disfigure? Are hardwoods to be preferred to conifers from an amenity standpoint?

Members of the Royal English Forestry Society had a rare opportunity for studying the problem at first hand, when the Society held its summer meeting in the New Forest area from July 24th to 28th. Headquarters were at Bournemouth, and estates visited were Hursley Park, belonging to Sir George Cooper, Bart., the Forestry Commission's woods in the heart of the Forest, and also their experiments on the difficult heath soil at Wareham. On the last day Mr. Lionel de Rothschild entertained the Society at Exbury.

HURSLEY PARK

At Hursley, where the woods are managed in the traditional spacious estate manner, there was much of interest. The greater part of the 3,800 acres of woods were once part of the old Forest of Bere, some of which is now the park. The fine herd of deer are the descendants of those which, according to unkind report, so attracted Oliver Cromwell's son, "Tumble-down Dick," that he married Dorothy Major, the daughter of the then owner of Hursley. It was not until 1904 that the estate came into the hands of the present owner.

The pre-Roman earthworks, at the top of the park—a double ring still clearly seen, known as Mardon Castle—show the early appreciation of the strategic advantages, if not of the beauty of the estate. The presence within the fortifications of a 400ft. deep Roman well shows that the position of the fort on the road from Winchester to Romsey continued to be appreciated. A

castle, of which little now remains, occupied the site in the twelfth century.

The credit for turning the woods from medieval forest into modern productive plantations is due entirely to Sir George Cooper. The care with which he had preserved amenities was remarked upon by all members, especially the trees left standing to mask young plantations, and belts of old woodland screening and hiding the younger areas.

The huge Scots pines at Big Fir Hill, one tree 100ft. high and containing 242 cubic ft., were particularly admired. An interesting discussion resulted from a visit to two woods, in one of which Douglas fir had been planted under oak, and in the other planted pure. What must be one of the only plantations of Jack pine in the country aroused keen interest, and for the arboriculturalist the ancient beech on Portland Bank showed unusual examples of inarching and natural grafting.

All the trees planted in the woods come from the estate nursery, a model of care and foresight. Seldom had been seen such uniform growth of young trees, and never before seed-beds kept so completely free from weeds, and all by hand weeding. A visit to Waterloo Plantation, planted with oak in 1815 and entered this year in the "Best Oak Wood" competition of the Royal Agricultural Society, was followed by a pleasant stroll in the gardens.

Fine Oriental planes, swamp cypress, small-leaved lime, cedar of Lebanon, tulip tree, ghinko, catalpa and other species form a striking setting for the house. Most interesting of these were the rare Australian Nettle tree, an exceedingly well-grown liquidambar with its fine foliage in the autumn, and a cork-barked oak.

THE NEW FOREST

The succeeding visit to the New Forest provided an opportunity for comparing and contrasting the methods of private forestry with those of the State. There is evidence of the existence of a

royal hunting preserve even before the date of the traditional formation of the New Forest by William the Conqueror. The earliest efforts at forestry were enclosures, enclosures of woodland to protect the young shoots from grazing cattle. This practice, illegal under the forest laws, was legalised in 1483.

The antithesis is the ancient practice of pollarding, carried out by the keepers in order to provide food for deer from trees which had grown out of their reach. The New Forest, in common with other hunting parks, is justly famous for its ancient pollards.

In dealing with an area which is a national playground, any sudden and drastic changes in landscape meet with violent opposition, which is by no means confined to local inhabitants. Apart from this, there is the usual prejudice against conifers, intensified in an area where oak and beech are the traditional species.

The first of these two public sentiments accords well with silvicultural requirements, for big clearings are difficult to re-seed and artificial plantings are slow to make a start. Though not indigenous, the pine is the tree that is most at home on some areas, and to exclude it in favour of oak or other hardwoods, which cannot be expected to succeed, would be folly. The Forestry Commission have met the situation by giving an undertaking to maintain as far as possible the proportion of broad-leaved trees, with a reservation in respect of soils where they cannot be expected to grow to maturity.

The policy at present adopted when deciding species is to consider first the soil, so as to limit the choice to those which can be expected to succeed. The undertaking mentioned ensures a maintenance of the proportion of broad-leaved trees. The next consideration is the predominant one of the need for a national reserve of timber, a need which calls for conifers in far greater area than hardwoods. Aesthetic needs are kept in mind, and although on paper subjugated to the national urgency of a supply of softwoods, in practice they are very much to the fore.

In this connection the method of thinning-out woods when nearing maturity and allowing them to re-seed themselves, is practised where soil conditions permit. Many areas of this kind were seen and discussed in very favourable terms. The result is more beautiful than when even aged stands of timber are raised, but it is not suited to all soils.

The Ornamental Drive, planted with exotic conifers about 1850, gave a fine idea of the beauty of a wood of conifers nearing maturity. The impression was confirmed by a visit to some 80-year-old Douglas fir, to walk among which revived memories of British Columbia.

Returning to the poorer soil of the plain areas, many thriving plantations of Scots pine, Sitka spruce, Douglas fir and other conifers were seen. It was admitted by all that hardwoods could not be expected to develop to any size on these soils, and the question was discussed how far it would be possible to break the uniformity of colour and formality of outline of the plantations in their early years. On flat sites an outside belt of hardwoods would add variety of colour and a more rounded outline. A few hardwoods allowed to grow up among the plantation would have the same effect on a sloping site, and for this purpose the light foliated larch would answer the same purpose. Birch, beech and alder were felt to be species which might achieve the desired result.

The succeeding day spent at Wareham showed the attacking of another problem. It was not a question of which of many species to select, but how to get trees to grow at all. The conditions are as difficult as any in the country. Overlying a normal



R. Davey

HURSLEY PARK

soil is 2ft. or more of very poor sand. Various heath plants have formed a black peat on the surface, and some of this has been washed down to form a layer of dark colour at a depth of slightly less than 2ft. This layer contains chemicals which are harmful to tree growth. In addition to this the soil is very dry in summer and waterlogged in winter. Finally, it is very poor, and what plant foods are found are in unsuitable form for tree growth.

It is scarcely to be wondered at that trees fail to grow, and much admiration was aroused by the apparently normal growth of the pines in some experimental plots. Various methods of planting and manuring have been tried, and the greatest promise of success lies along the lines of the application of an organic compost, with basic slag as a possible partner.

RARE TREES AT EXBURY

What must surely be one of the largest and finest gardens in the country formed a fitting finale to an instructive meeting. At Exbury Mr. de Rothschild has 200 acres of garden and arboretum, an almost unbelievable extent, with over 26 miles of paths, and all maintained in the spacious manner of a past generation.

The arboretum was a revelation, for although only of comparatively recent formation, it begins to show signs of that design and planning which distinguishes the true arboretum from the mere haphazard collection of trees which sometimes passes under that name. Here and in the gardens were seen rare trees, too numerous to list here. The flowering magnolias, especially *grandiflora*, were greatly admired. It was late for the rhododendrons, but a few of the later flowering varieties were seen.

Among the notable trees were fine cedars of Lebanon, a pendulous form of Wellingtonia, one of the few specimens of *Glyptostrobus pendulus* in the country, *Picea likiangensis*, *P. breweriana*, the true form of *Davidia involucrata* and many others to delight the arboriculturist.

The keynote of this most successful meeting was the varied interest and beauty that trees add to scenery. We saw how large-scale afforestation is undertaken in close relation to the claims of amenity, trees framing historic country mansions, providing shady walks among finely laid-out gardens, trees adding interest to extensive parks, hedgerow timber giving variety to a landscape, or trees within a wood or arboretum and admired for their own sake.



R. Davey

MATURE SCOTS PINE AND YOUNG LARCH AT HURSLEY



OAKS IN THE GARDENS AT EXBURY

DARTMOOR PONY SHOW, LYDFORD

By G. DENHOLM ARMOUR



DARTMOOR PONIES AT LYDFORD

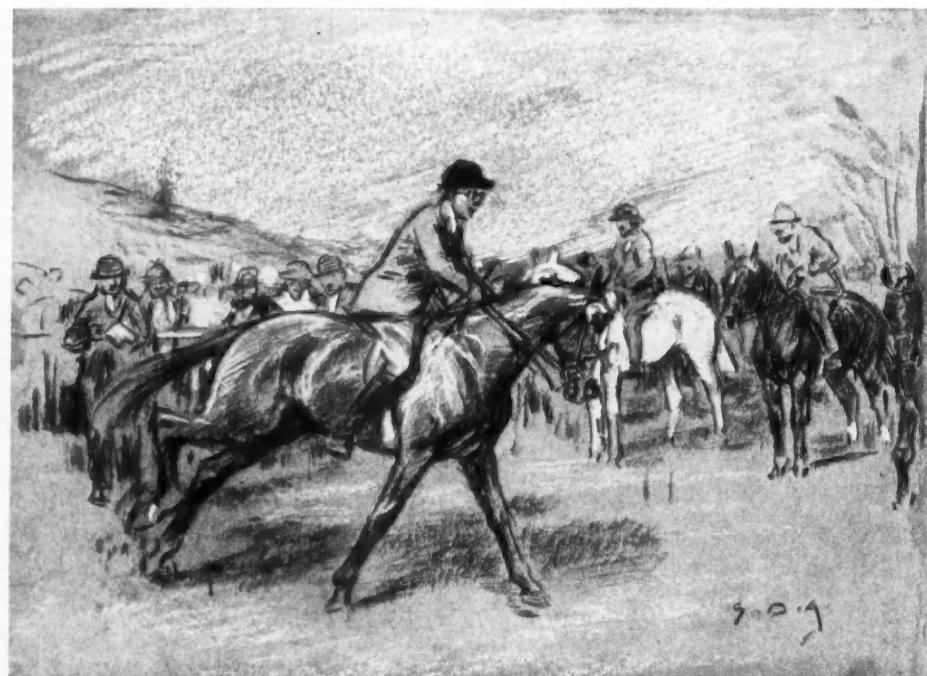
THE new vogue for riding among all, and particularly children, has brought the pony into greater prominence than it has enjoyed in living memory; interest in these wonderful little horses has revived, thanks in no small measure to COUNTRY LIFE.

The uninitiated may not know that there are at least eight distinct kinds of pony native to the British Isles. I say eight in a rough computation, but I dare say those more intimately connected with them would further subdivide that number.

I do not wish to offend the backers of any breed—we all have our fancies, and mine, for more years than I care to count, has been a love of the little Dartmoor beyond any others I have known. I admit this is only founded on the individuals I have known, and a few I have personally owned, and of the least of those I can truthfully say, could have been magnified into a horse he would have been better than any hunter I have ever had.

This enthusiasm determined me to go to Lydford on the fifth of this month to see the Dartmoor Pony Show. So, armed with a sketch book, and a waterproof, I tackled the eighty miles which lay between my home and that of the moorland pony. It was a journey through intermittent rain, when an August day was trying to imitate February one. The prospects were ten to one on waterproof, sketch book and "also ran." However, outsiders sometimes turn up trumps. A fine day followed, and an entry of something over a hundred ponies was well worth going to see. I do not propose to give a detailed prize list, that

being of more interest to competitors and those locally interested than to COUNTRY LIFE readers. The catalogue was entitled "Dartmoor Pony and Devonshire Riding Pony Show." The former class speaks for itself, being ponies off the moor, generally of about twelve and a half hands high, truly-made, compact little animals, capable of doing anything a pony could be asked to do; and able to live on the rough herbage, and endure the exposure of life in such a country.



GOLDEN GRAIN (3 YEARS), WINNER OF THE "COUNTRY LIFE" CUP FOR THE BEST CHILD'S PONY. MASTER DESMOND WRIGHT DOING A FIGURE OF EIGHT

I was greatly struck, though not surprised, by the quality and breedly look of all the neat little heads, good shoulders and a good quality they almost invariably had. They, of course, had their summer coats, but were untrimmed in any way. Ample tails and manes were, as would be expected, provided by nature, but there was no hairy heel, that mark of plebeian blood. Any outside cross introduced has evidently been of quality blood. I had a talk with one of the stewards, who told me one of their chief markets—now considerably reduced—was providing pit ponies, and the size required for that purpose is still kept in view, though I think most of us will rather rejoice that mechanical traction in the pits as elsewhere is taking the place of horse power. One cannot help feeling sorry that any dumb animal should be condemned to darkness for life; but the same can be said of the human element, and I believe the treatment the pit pony has, in nearly all cases, is the best that can be provided.

Now to come to what the catalogue described as the "Improved Dartmoor pony." That was in reality a cross-breed between moorland mares and either polo-bred, thoroughbred, or Arab stallions. In some cases I should say the ponies had at least two crosses of thoroughbred; that is, the mare from which the competitor in the "improved" class came was also the result of such a cross; detailed pedigrees were, however, not given, so one only surmised that this was so.

The improved ponies showed how well the Dartmoor lends itself to this crossing, not in any way reducing the quality of the sire or introducing any of what I should call pony defects. The Dartmoor is a miniature horse, and as such combines perfectly with the full-sized horse, and, being of the same type, lessens the chance of misfits so common in cross-breeding.

Now I hesitate to say anything which might be taken as criticism of the gallant effort—largely made by ladies, I must say—to help a breed well worth helping, but I was rather disappointed over one thing. I had hoped I should see some stallions, of the *improved class*, which were to run on the moors, but there were scarcely any. The only reference to anything of this kind was the premiums given by the National Pony Society "through courtesy of the Betting Control Board" for two or three year old colts, produced entire at next year's show. This is no doubt the right thing, but it had to be a "Dartmoor pony," no mention being made of new blood or improved type, and in only one case, which was given third prize, was the sire's name mentioned—Janwyn.

The COUNTRY LIFE Cup was deservedly won by a very blood-like three year old, Golden Rain. A wonderfully broken filly this was, owned and bred locally from a registered Dartmoor pony, who did a figure of eight, changing legs in a way few highly trained polo ponies could have improved upon. She was ridden by Master Desmond Wright, a boy of under fourteen. Thus it can be said that the object of the COUNTRY LIFE Cup has been achieved by the production of a high-class pony with perfect manners from mountain moorland stock. The reputation that both the breed and the show now enjoy must be a rich reward for all the work done by Miss Calmady-Hamlyn and Miss N. Dawson whose enthusiasm is now bearing such satisfactory fruit.

The riding generally was remarkably good, and in spite of the large number of children who rode, none parted company with their ponies.

The tractability of all the ponies was also remarkable. None made the least objection to doing what their young riders required.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE ST. LEGER

THE quiet time that invariably follows Goodwood affords an opportunity to consider the chances of those colts and fillies who will compete in the last and most searching of the classics. The mile and three-quarters of the Town Moor at Doncaster is an accepted test of stamina, though it has occasionally been successfully accomplished by colts or fillies who, in the true sense of the word, did not really stay. Scottish Union showed this last year, when Carslake, his jockey, by an exhibition of superb riding, steered him home in front of a field composed mostly of moderate "milers." Eleven years ago Weston, in the same way, achieved the seemingly impossible by scoring over Fairway. Both these colts were of the Phalaris line. Another was Cameronian, who after scoring in the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby, failed, not through faulty jockeyship but because of lack of stamina, to annex the triple crown. These facts have been mentioned, and perhaps stressed, for the simple reason that, at the moment of writing, English racegoers have made up their minds that Lord Rosebery's colt, Blue Peter, who, like Cameronian, has won the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby, will be returned the winner, while the enthusiasts in France aver that the race is already as good as won by Pharis II, who has brackets in the French Derby and the Grand Prix de Paris to his credit. Blue Peter, by Fairway, and Pharis II, by Fairway's own-brother, Pharos, are both grandsons of Phalaris; that one or other may win the St. Leger is admitted, but that they are the certainties which their partisans make them out to be cannot be accepted by the unbiassed writer. This year has been a vintage one for three year olds, and among their likely rivals such as Heliopolis, Atout Maitre, Quick Ray and Galatea II, deserve the most serious consideration.

A bay son of the chestnut horse, Hyperion, who won the Derby and St. Leger of 1933, and was by the war-time triple crown winner, Gainsborough, from Chaucer's staying daughter, Selene, the heroine of the Park Hill Stakes and Hampton Court Great Three Year Old Stakes, Heliopolis is out of Drift, a daughter of the St. Leger victor, Swynford, who is also responsible for the Payne Stakes and Limelight Handicap hero, Fairhaven, and the One Thousand Guineas victress, Tideway. Drift won four events, including the Atalanta Stakes at Sandown, and the Breeders' St. Leger at Derby, worth in all £3,309, but was not what could be termed a reliable filly, and there is just a doubt whether Heliopolis, who takes after her in colour, does not also inherit her disposition. This season he has only run once unplaced in his six outings, so it is perhaps rather unfair to question his character; but, somehow, chestnut colts are expected from Hyperion in much the same way as they were from

Hurry On, and the bays will always be open to suspicion until they prove their real worth, which, incidentally, the bay Hurry On colts never did.

Atout Maitre, belonging to Mr. Herbert Blagrave, proved his stamina by his victory at Ascot in the Gold Vase. Like Bois Roussel, a son of the French Two Thousand Guineas winner, Vatout, he is by the Windsor Stakes and Jockey Club Stakes victor, Prince Chimay, and is out of Royal Mistress, a Teddy mare who came from Tout Paris, a half-sister to the British Dominion Two Year Olds Race winner, Balnacoil, who only raced twice as a youngster and was exported to France in 1915. Deep going and a fast run race will suit this colt, who, as likely as not, has a superabundance of stamina with his little finishing speed. The Ascot Gold Cup of next year may be his main objective.

Quick Ray is practically a newcomer on the classic horizon. Though raced but once last season and only twice this, he is the most ideally bred, for the task in hand, of all the colts in the race. His sire, Hyperion, who has been mentioned earlier, is a son of Gainsborough from a staying daughter of Chaucer; his dam Pennycomequick, who won the Oaks, is by the St. Leger winner, Hurry On—sire of the Derby victors, Captain Cuttle, Call Boy and Coronach and of the St. Leger winner, Coronach—and is out of Plymstock, a Polymelus mare who won the Trial Stakes at Ascot, and the Select Stakes at Newmarket, and emanated from the One Thousand Guineas heroine, Winkipop, who, like Third Trick and Pilliewinkie, was out of Lord Astor's foundation mare, Conjure, who was bought for a small sum with the idea of breeding jumpers, while his lordship was an undergraduate at Oxford. Lord Astor, whose "light blue, pink sash and cap" has been five times second in the Derby, has won a St. Leger with Book Law and, on the breeding of Quick Ray, has a very great chance of repeating his success this year.

Galatea II is a stable-companion of Quick Ray's at Manton, under the care of Mr. Joe Lawson, a past master in the training of stayers. September is known as the "Fillies month"; in the One Thousand Guineas and the Oaks Galatea gave faultless displays; her failure at Ascot can be excused. Her sire, Dark Legend, is from the same tail-male line as Son-in-Law, out of a half-sister to the American wonder-horse, Omar Khayyam; her dam, Galladay II, is by Bois Roussel's half-brother, Sir Gallahad II, from Sunstep, a daughter of the Derby winner, Sunstar, who was bred by Mr. W. Raphael and was sold for export to America for 510gs. as a foal.

A later article will allow of a final summing-up of the last of the classics—a race that, far from being either a one-horse or a two-horse affair, is one of the most open that has been run for years.

ROYSTON.



W. A. Rouch

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BLUE PETER, the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby and now favourite for the St. Leger

SHOOTING TOPICS

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING AND PARTRIDGE DISEASE

THE early reports about partridges are rather difficult to sort out, as one can never really tell till the harvest is cleared. Storm and flood have done a great deal of harm in certain areas, but it has been local in its effect, and in many cases birds were big enough to weather the difficulties. Some keepers are still optimistic, but others hold that, even if we get a spell of really fine weather, "gapes" will spread and cause heavy casualties.

This is an opinion borne out by past experience, but fine, hot weather with drying winds might bring the birds on without any very serious outbreak. Most bird diseases are spread by infection from the droppings of an infected bird. In some cases the infecting organism develops direct in a moist dropping to a mobile free form which can ascend grass tops when they are wet; in others, such as coccidiosis, it is probable that the infecting agent has to be first eaten by an insect or worm, and so passes a second phase in some living body, which in its turn is eaten by a bird and the parasite freed to infect the bird during the process of digestion.

The benefit of dry weather is largely mechanical. The drying-out, or desiccation of droppings, and the check to the mobility of both parasitic and insect life probably have a most important sanitary effect. Sunlight radiation may have some effect, but seldom reaches in England an intensity which is comparable with that in warmer countries, where the ultra-violet light of the radiation, is definitely a bacteria-killing factor. It is not possible to do much to help partridges. Medicated feed, dusted with powdered catechu, may be useful, but it is difficult to come to a decision on its value. So far as pheasants are concerned, it is wise to vary the feeding points every six days, using a rotation of half a dozen or more places in an endeavour to avoid fouled ground. In a wet period a little tincture of iodine in skim milk added to the feed has definitely some value. Possibly there is no direct action on the parasites, but it acts as a tonic to the birds and raises their resistance to all diseases.

OLD CARTRIDGES

About this time of year one gets questions about whether last season's leftover cartridges are suitable for use. The answer is that if they have been properly stored they are probably as good as the day they were made; on the other hand, if they spent the winter near a central heating radiator or were left outside in a damp loft, they may have suffered some slight change.

It is very seldom that any difference is really perceptible. Indeed, probably no one would notice anything but for the knowledge that these cartridges were old.

Actually, I have often used cartridges several years old without the slightest ground for complaint. When one considers it, a cartridge case is a kind of exceedingly watertight container, and its contents are not inclined to pick up moisture from the air except under very protracted differences

There are, however, several combinations such as rifle barrel above two shot or even one shot, one twenty-two long rifle tube and one rifle barrel of larger bore for deer. The generic term for them is "Drillings." They are, on the whole, not very satisfactory, for they have a very poor balance and are heavy as shot guns, and the rifle barrel is of indifferent accuracy. Nevertheless, they suit the German jäger, as they arm him suitably for the different sorts of game he may put up in rough country, and deer are plentiful in Germany. The other day a youngster came in with one of these odd pieces and, what was more, a good bag of the rifle cartridges to fit. These rather odd-size German sporting cartridges are not easy to find in England. The gun was a double-sixteen bore with a .32 calibre rifle barrel beneath. It had been brought back as a "souvenir" by an uncle who had been in the Army of Occupation on the Rhine, and please could I tell him if it was safe to use! As a matter of fact, it was properly proved, was in excellent order and quite safe, but its performance was very poor. We took it out and duly plastered copies of *The Times* and were not impressed by the pattern. The rifle barrel provided a three-inch group at one hundred yards, but the group was exactly 18in. to the left. The boy is going, next month, to a small shoot on the west of Scotland, where there are a few grouse and a few stags, and a certain amount of mixed bag. Theoretically, a "Drilling" should be a useful sort of tool for a youngster in such a place, but I advised him that he would do better with a twelve bore and, for occasional rifle, use a .303 with the soft-nosed sporting cartridge, which is both cheap and accurate.

WALKING-STICK GUNS

Not so long ago, there used to be quite a wide range of walking-stick or "collector's" guns advertised and sold. Most were of foreign make, but some of the better quality were still made up in England but from mainly imported components. The more serious stick-guns were of .410 bore and effective, but they were nearly all distinguished by external characteristics of nickel bands, horn handles, and appearances which were unmistakeable. They were towns-men's canes, and I never saw one built to look like anything a countryman would carry. Their market was, I think, for the townsman poacher, and their line of descent from the old muzzle-loading walking-stick gun which had a solid iron barrel japanned to look like wood and unscrewed into some three sections to fit into a poacher's pocket. It is a good thing that they have gone—or almost gone—for they served no legitimate purpose and were dangerous to their users. It is hard to say why the vogue for these things has decayed, but when one comes to think of it, a walking-stick is now seldom carried.

H. B. C. P.



THE TWELFTH: MR. AND MRS. JOCK WILSON IN A BUTT OVER-LOOKING LOCH VENNACHER AT SIR JAMES WILSON'S SHOOT AT INVERTROSSACHS

of temperature and humidity. Some powders, like the dense nitro-cellulose or ballistite, are almost unaffected by damp, but to some extent by temperature. Others of the loosely gelatinised type, such as the bulk and progressive loads, are more sensitive to damp, but it needs a very big change for a very long time before any loss of efficiency is noticeable. There is, however, another factor. On some days, when the atmosphere is humidity laden, gun shots sound different, just as they do when shooting in a mist. It is perhaps this difference from the usual expected noise which suggests a slower or feeble explosion. A quick ear can pick out the "note" of individual guns. On a hill moor the echoes may be very complex, and the differences between the noise of individual guns and cartridges multiplied and amplified by echo and by atmospheric conditions. A change, or suspected change, in "noise" is probably why there are usually more complaints about "weak" or doubtful cartridges from Scotland during the grouse season than later in the English season. Admittedly, a "weak" cartridge tends to "squib off," but very often a test of the suspect ammunition shows nothing really wrong and the complaint is due to illusions and probably some not very good shooting. It is, however, always wise to use old cartridges up at the opening of the season, for if they have in any way deteriorated, this is only noticeable at the longer range shots when the birds fly more strongly and are better feathered toward the end of the next month.

THREE BARRELLED GUNS

In this country one seldom sees three-barrelled arms, but in Germany they are very largely used. The most popular combination is two-shot barrels and a rifle one usually below the shot barrels.

A FISHERMAN'S DIARY

A VISIT TO A PROFESSIONAL FLY-DRESSER

THREE are many who fish with flies—flies which they cannot or do not tie themselves. These are purchased at tackle shops, received by the fisherman over the counter or through the post, put into his fly-box, and, when the time comes, are attached by means of a knot upon the end of his cast.

"Make me two dozen March Browns," says or writes the purchaser, "the same colour as those which I bought last spring." And he walks out of the shop or goes out to fish. When the flies arrive, if they are not exactly to pattern, he will complain. He does not stop to consider the difficulties which beset those who carry out his orders. He takes the making of flies for granted, and imagines, or I imagine that he imagines, that the fishing tackle factory only has to receive an order, the machinery be put in action, and his artificial insects will be turned out as so many nuts and bolts in an engineering shop. I have decided, therefore, to find out for myself exactly what happens when an order is placed with a tackle firm, presuming, of course, that the flies required are not in stock. To satisfy my curiosity I sought the help of my friend Mr. Marsh of Farlow's, who kindly agreed to take me behind the scenes so that I could write about a subject which should be of interest to all anglers.

Armed with a photographer, a notebook, Mr. Marsh and my car, I set out from COUNTRY LIFE to a destination unknown. You must, now, assume that an order has been placed in the shop, and I am following up the letter, wire or telephone call that has set in motion "this strange machinery" that turns out imitations of *ephemeridae*, *trichoptera* or what you will, and makes whatever salmon or sea trout flies that the fisherman may demand. The order has been despatched this very morning, and my little party in the car are pursuing. We are off to see the chief cog in the mechanism that often performs the impossible, and, at the shortest notice, satisfies some of the fly-fishers of Britain. I am told, as we skid along the tram-lines towards the south, that I shall soon meet Miss Smith, who is in charge of what many, from their behaviour, must assume to be a great machine, but, in reality, the contrivance is human. The fast-moving hands of ladies, for the most part, are the wheels that turn out, from feather, silk and tinsel, the gay or sombre flies that are used to flog the waters of our rivers and lakes. All flies—to my knowledge—are tied by hand, and so, although this visit was arranged through the kindness of one firm, I want you to realise that it is, with natural differences, a specimen of the fly-providing industry.

Miss Smith was on the doorstep to greet us and lead us to the room where she was working. The orders come first to her and she farms them out to her assistants, many of whom live in Croydon. Most of the workers specialise in certain branches of the art (for art it certainly is), and she passes on the order to the most suitable tyer for the work to be done. Of course, she works herself, and can make any type of fly, but she admitted that she prefers to tie trout flies. When she had seated herself at the tying table, which stood in a corner of the room, I asked her how many trout flies she would reckon to turn out in a day. "Half a gross, on an average, but I have done a gross. It takes not less than five minutes to finish each one. I start at eight in the morning." She enjoys the work, and she spoke as an



A PROFESSIONAL FLY-TYER AT WORK

artist describing his day. Any idea that I may have had that flies could be made properly by mass-production vanished. Each specimen needs careful attention. Colours have to be matched, wings paired carefully, hackles chosen to suit the size of hook, because the fishermen in their hotels, or at home, are most annoyed if all the flies of one pattern are not exactly alike, and it is this diligent copying that presents the fly-tyer with her greatest difficulty. If two gross of a certain size of a certain fly are demanded, the neck of one cock or hen will not furnish enough feathers of the same length to supply the quantity of hackles required. The fly tyer, having used all suitable feathers from one, must search until she finds another exactly similar. Provision for such an event is made beforehand. This is but one of the troubles that are encountered. Certain coloured silks may go out of fashion, because ladies no longer decide to wear dresses of that colour. At the moment scarlet is hard to obtain. Again, bird protection legislation makes the procuring of some feathers impossible, so that the fly-tyer must do her best with an imitation. The tackle firms must hold a special licence for importing some feathers, notably the Jungle Cock necks. Some may think that artificial flies are expensive, but the shops have so many overheads to pay that, as Miss Smith suggested, they are cheap at the price.

A fly-tyer, such as Miss Smith, needs great experience. Many of them start to take interest at the age of twelve or thirteen. The germ is catching and is simple enough



"This is a much better method than that usually employed"

to catch, since the fly-tyers know each other, and little girls, watching their elders when they are making these pretty things, ask to be allowed to try. They become keen, take serious lessons, and carry on the good work when they grow up. Fly-tying often runs in a family. The best fly-tyers enjoy their work. It would be more interesting for them if they could find out how many salmon and trout or other fish their concoctions cause to be slain. In little rooms and in factories, where there are many tyers at work, flies are made to be distributed far and wide. It is strange to think that the demise of many fish has started in the front and back rooms of houses such as the one in which we were watching Miss Smith at work;

for now her fingers were dancing, and tail, tinsel and hackle, in a few movements, were tied in place, and in about the time that you or I would be freeing our fingers from over-waxed thread, a finished fly was in the vice. I remarked on the tyer's dexterity, and she smiled: "Well, I made some of Halford's patterns that appeared in the *de luxe* edition of his book, so I have had a little experience!" As she spoke, she was putting on the hackle of another fly with the tiniest pair of pliers. Next she prepared the wing. Taking one feather from the right wing of a hen pheasant and one from the left, she shaped the wings perfectly, before she pulled them from the quill. This is a much better method than that usually employed. The cutting off of a piece of feather and, then, pushing it into shape produces an inferior result. When she had finished, she pointed out that it is more effective to tie the tinsel or quill body, started from the hook end, over a hackle which has been begun at the head of the fly and worked backwards, than to do what many tyers have done in the past, which is to start both from the same end, putting the hackle (which, of course, is meant to follow the body and not be a "head" hackle) on over the body.

There is great art in the selection of material. The length of each hackle's fibres must be suitable for the size of hook, and at the same time conform to give the desired "drop" to the hackle. Before starting work, the tying silk for the day is waxed, after which hands must be treated with pumice or methylated to remove the sticky substance. The table is laid out with all the feathers, tinsel, silks and hooks necessary for the flies on order; and then to work. It is easier for the tyer in the off season, for she can make great numbers of the same fly; but during the fishing period more material has to be prepared as there may be a dozen different varieties to be produced. Naturally enough, ooo spinners give the most trouble; but if you want to annoy a fly-tyer, you ask her for a score of mixed-wing salmon flies. The mixed wing is a nuisance to prepare, and, personally, I have come to the conclusion that plain wings are just as effective for salmon, except perhaps when the water is high and coloured. By using non-mixed wings fishermen will catch as many, if not more, fish and cause the fly-tying community less anguish. I asked Mr. Marsh if the death of the mixed wing would do harm to the tackle trade. His reply was in the negative, so I boldly suggest that it shall cease to be used. Two unmixed, brightly coloured feathers will prove just as effective in coloured water.

Before we left Miss Smith I asked her if she had ever fished. "Only once!" she replied, I thought a little sadly.

ROY BEDDINGTON.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE SILHOUETTE'S ART

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR.—The enclosed photograph is of an old silhouette which has been in the family for many years. A piece of paper gummed to the back of the picture gives the information that the silhouettes were "taken" in 1854 by Samuel Mitford, while the room was painted in by one of the family (the boy carrying the riding crop).

Samuel Mitford was, I believe, a well known silhouettist of his day, but it would be interesting to know whether such "family groups" are common.

The picture, incidentally, shows my great-grandparents with eleven of their fourteen children, my grandfather being the baby on his mother's knee. The piece of furniture seen in the right-hand corner of the room stands in our Kensington flat to-day, eighty-five years later.—F. CLIVE DE PAULA.

[Samuel Mitford is not noticed in Mrs. E. Nevill Jackson's "Dictionary of Artists in Silhouette" (1938), and would therefore appear to be something of a "discovery." The arrangement of the figures, and the added background, give to this delightful example something of the charm of the earlier silhouettes by Torond.—ED.]

THE PROTECTION OF WILDFOWL

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR.—In COUNTRY LIFE of July 15th you published a letter from H. H. Buisman, Leeuwarden, Holland, referring to the protection of wildfowl in Great Britain. In this letter he suggests that Great Britain should abolish punt-guns, forbid all shooting during "night" time, stop all egg and bird collecting except under special licence, and stop shooting harmless and valueless waders. It is to be presumed that, when the long overdue alterations are made to our existing bird-protection laws, egg and bird collecting will only be allowed under licence, and that waders will be afforded such protection as they may need.

He suggests that Holland is ahead of Great Britain in respect of protecting wildfowl, because she has prohibited punt gun and all shooting from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise. This Dutch legislation has benefited no one in Holland except the decoy owner. The price of a gun-licence prohibits the poor man from taking one, and the prohibition of flighting prevents the licence-holder from killing ducks on the coast except under unusual conditions. I contend that this legislation only came into force in Holland because of the powerful vested interests of the decoy industry, and that, if such legislation was necessary, it was necessary because of the numbers of wildfowl being taken in the decoys. In Great Britain the decoy industry is so small that such legislation is unnecessary.

The prohibition of shooting at "night" would put a stop to flight shooting both in the morning and evening. Supposing that punt-guns were also prohibited, the ducks of our coasts would not be shot by anyone. In Holland such a result was desired by those interested in the decoys, in order to increase their catch. In Great Britain, where ducks are in the main regarded as a source of sport and not of profit, it would appear that the vast majority of duck would not be available for any form of shooting if both punt-gunning and flighting were prohibited. Flighting is probably the highest form of sport obtainable with a shotgun.



A VICTORIAN FAMILY GROUP

and is the only form of shooting available to a very large class of people. I will say no more about punt-gunning here, because it is impossible to go fully into the matter in a letter; also, I should be anticipating a report which will be available to everyone.

In order that all who are interested in the future of wildfowl may have a knowledge of the factors influencing their status, a report is being made by the Wildfowl Enquiry Committee of the British Section of the International Committee for Bird Preservation. This report will include the results of an enquiry into punt-gunning, and this section of the report (on which I am working) will be drawn up by a sub-committee consisting of both punt-gunners and those who have no addictions towards punt-gunning. Unfortunately, owing to the amount of work entailed, the publication of the report has been delayed.

The ideal of the British Wildfowl Enquiry Committee is to maintain or improve the status of ducks and geese in order that they shall continue to exist and to afford sport to the people of all countries. If this ideal is to be realised, all countries must be prepared to give up any method of killing which is proved (not merely surmised) to take too great a toll of ducks or geese.—C. T. DALGETY.

EVENING PRIMROSES ON THE LANCASHIRE COAST

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR.—It would be interesting to know whether the evening primrose (*Oenothera biennis*) is to be found flourishing elsewhere to a similar extent as at St. Anne's on the Lancashire coast. During the past week the sandhills there have been in places one mass of delicate yellow formed by these flowers. So far as I know, this plant only thrives along a two mile or so stretch of the coast at St. Anne's. It grows fairly plentifully along the shore, but on the sandy soil



A FIELD OF EVENING PRIMROSES

up to a quarter-mile inland it thrives in a marvellous manner and much of the waste land still unbuilt on is covered with these beautiful flowers. One wonders what started this prolific growth. The photograph which I send shows a patch of waste ground on which there is a notice-board bearing the words, "Garden refuse must not be deposited here." In its present surroundings it has a rather ironical touch.—J. F. LUMBERS.

"THE END OF A ROOKERY"

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR.—With reference to Mr. S. W. B. Holbrooke's letter, I attribute the departure of his rooks to the fact that his elm trees are no longer considered safe. I have noticed a similar happening at my home. For years the rooks built regularly in some tall elms and limes close to the house, then gradually these elms, and finally the limes, were deserted for younger trees, and now some relatively young sycamores and ash trees hold the 200-odd nests that formerly crowded the tall elms that used to stand close to the house. These elms have all blown down in recent years. The same thing happened in the churchyard and at the manor farm. We have still many large elms in which the rooks build, but, year by year, these are being deserted, presumably, for other younger and more stable trees. I imagine that, long before a human being realises the fact, rooks are aware that a tree is no longer really safe; this theory is substantiated to my mind by the fact that, usually, within four or five years of birds forsaking a tree, it will blow down. We have just as many rooks as we used to have when I was a boy, but the population has moved to a new set of trees, and is moving all the time. This I verify by counting the nests annually, and for ten years or so they have totalled almost exactly 350.—DORCHESTER.

BUTTERFLIES OVER LUNDY

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR.—Nine miles north of Hartland Point, sixteen miles west of Bally Point, both in the county of Devon, and thirty miles south of Pembroke, is the granite block of Lundy. The island lies almost due north and south, and thus offers remarkable facilities for the observation, not only of the migratory passages of birds, but also of butterflies: for you may watch the migrants come up over the sea from the south, travel along both sides and over the top of the island, coalesce at the north cape, and put out to sea to some points of north.

Now this year, June 6th was the sixteenth consecutive day of clear skies without rain (and very nearly the last, incidentally), and for the first time in eleven days the wind got out of the east and freshened from the north with some thundercloud piling up over Dartmoor in the south. The next day, with a fresh north-east breeze and some haze, Painted Ladies began going up north over the island generally. After a north-east gale on the 8th, and cloud and light east breeze on the morning of the 9th, their passage reached its peak on the latter evening, which was clear: two or three going up north every minute or two past the old lighthouse on the 500ft. summit of the island, contacting as they went. At the extreme south cape of the island, they were coming in from sea at the same rate.

With fog clearing to light south-west breeze on the 10th, their passage began to fall

COUNTRY LIFE.

away; but despite continuous gales, rain and fog, occasional specimens were coming through every day up to the 25th, when it was fine with an east breeze shifting to north-west, and another spate of migrants came in; and continuing through the 26th and 27th, when the wind freshened from the south-south-west.

After this their passage slackened off again, but up to the end of the third week in July occasional specimens appeared every other day or so: one and all faded.

Painted Ladies are not, however, the only butterfly migrants. After a fortnight's fine weather, with the usual strong breeze blowing from the east, several Large Cabbage Whites went up north along the cliffs on June 4th; and again on June 10th with a south-west breeze after fog early.

More interesting, however, has been the passage of Graylings, which began on June 9th, when the greatest number of Painted Ladies came through; they, too, could be watched coming up north from sea. Occasional specimens were to be seen most days after this initial passage, with their peak passage on July 1st, when it was fine with a fresh breeze from the north-west, and some have been coming through later.—RICHARD PERRY.

SNOW IN CORNWALL?

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE." SIR,—This photograph is not, as might be supposed, of some snow-clad mountain, but was taken in Cornwall, in the Gover valley, near St. Austell. The whiteness is the result of the china clay workings. But for the houses in the foreground it might almost be a distant view of Fujiyama!—G. A. K.



A CORNISH "MOUNTAIN"

THE SEASON OF THE SHEARS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE." SIR,—I have seen it stated that most evergreen hedges are entirely spoiled (for man or bird) by too close planting. Surely no one would plant closer than a yard apart if a close screen is eventually wanted. No opportunity is ever lost by modern gardeners of deriding the box as harbourer of snails, etc., but has anyone really discovered a more beautiful or permanently useful division between path and border or one more foolproof when established? Lonicera is a poor substitute for box or yew and far inferior in colour, whilst the labour of keeping it shaped is considerable. The extra cost of yew or box soon justifies itself by its increasing beauty and easy management. Why is the beautiful and protective thorn increasingly neglected and that natural substitute for barbed wire, the Honey Locust, with its stout needles 2in. long, defying the intruder, seldom seen? Nature has its revenge on gardeners who think they can get quality of growth by substitutes at a low price.—P. MORLEY HORDER.

"THE DRUMMING OF WOOD-PECKERS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE." SIR,—Mr. Perry's interesting letter in your issue of July 22nd on the drumming of a lesser spotted woodpecker prompts me to ask whether he noticed, as I did, the great difference in sound made by drumming on a dead tree and by drumming on a live twig. I saw both constantly within 20ft., and took a cinema film of the drumming on the dead tree. I also noticed, as did Mr. Perry, the hard blow delivered at the beginning of a drum. With my bird the hard blow was not always followed by a drum. It was delivered obviously as a result of temper due to annoyance at the sounds of photography or at my conversation with the bird. I could make it drum by annoying it, and on losing its temper it first dealt the tree a resounding single smack, which produced a far louder sound than drumming, and then ran up the trunk, pausing to drum at frequent intervals. I could only make the hen lose her temper and drum. The cock never paid any attention to me, and the hen ceased to do so after two days. The young were hatched at the time. The film shows that there is a rotary movement of the head during the actual drumming, and to the eye the head is blurred like a spinning top.—ANTHONY BUXTON.

THE COMMON TORTOISESHELL BUTTERFLY

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE." SIR,—I was interested to read the article on the habits of butterflies in captivity by your two German contributors. In regard to breeding the Vanessa or tortoiseshell family in captivity, they state that these butterflies will not mate or lay their eggs in small confined spaces, which are the usual conditions the amateur entomologist has available for breeding. From over forty years' experience I would say they lay more freely in captivity than in the wild state of Nature. I have many times caught fertile females so worn and old that they

are too weak to lay, and yet their bodies were simply bulging with eggs! Your readers may be interested to hear how we get the Vanessa family to lay in captivity. We use cheese tubs covered with mosquito netting, and inside the tub we stand a vase of flowers and a flowerpot of growing food plant. In cold and sunless weather we use electric light intensified by an ordinary shop window reflector. In this way we manage to get our females to lay completely out before they die.—L. HUGH NEWMAN.

A WHITE OTTER

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE." SIR,—Your correspondent, "G.B." who in his "Notes from North Uist" reports having seen a white otter, might be interested to note that in "A Fisherman's Diary" for April 29th, 1939, I reported the capture of a white bitch otter in the upper waters of the Tweed in 1926. This otter was not an albino, as its eyes were of the normal colour.—ROY BEDDINGTON.

A NEW USE FOR NEST-BOXES

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE." SIR,—A nest-box on the kitchen garden wall had not been occupied by its usual tenants, a pair of blue tits, and I looked inside to enquire the reason. Suspended from the lid was a hanging nest of the tree wasp, *Vespa silvestris*, just begun, only two or three cells strong, but sufficient to account for the absence of birds. How the nest grew. Worker wasps emerged from the cells, and soon a thriving colony was established. Now the nest half fills the box, and a busy stream of wasps go to and fro through the entrance hole. What will they do when they have filled the box? I suspect they will continue their work outside, making an extension of the nest, but this remains to be seen.—P.



USURPED BY WASPS

THE VICOMTE IN THE KITCHEN. By the Vicomte de Mauduit

A GROUSE eaten on "the Twelfth" itself is an over-rated delicacy. But by now there are birds fit to eat, and, moreover, they are likely to be available to those not yet gone north. So let us first consider two ways of cooking them.

COLD BUTTERED GROUSE.

Roast a brace of grouse; when tender, cut into joints and arrange in a serving pie-dish. Cover with a little coarsely chopped tarragon, one grated blade of mace, pepper and salt. Pour over this a quarter of a pound of melted butter, then a small wineglass of Marsala; put in the refrigerator, or in a cool place, and serve cold with a salad (preferably a corn mache salad) seasoned with a French dressing.

GROUSE ECOSAISE.

Clean, truss and wipe a brace of older birds (those with rounded wings), put them in a stew-pan with two rashers of bacon, three or four peppercorns and enough water to cover. Boil slowly for one hour, remove the bacon, and add four large tomatoes very lightly fried in butter. Boil slowly for another three-quarters of an hour with the lid on the pan as before, then take the birds out and keep hot. Thicken the liquor with a little cornflour, season to taste, pour this sauce over the birds and serve at once.

ARTICHOKE A LA VICOMTE.

Globe artichokes and truffles are both in season. They make a perfect marriage. As

you order them, also order from your butcher two marrow-bones, boil them (the marrow-bones) in salt water, and line a fireproof dish with the extracted marrow, adding just a little of the liquor. Now boil your artichokes till tender in salt water containing a teaspoonful of vinegar, then cut your truffle in slices and remove leaves and chokes carefully from the artichokes. Sandwich each truffle slice between two artichoke hearts and arrange in the fireproof dish. Cook in a moderate oven for twenty minutes, basting occasionally.

MOUSSE OF SALMON.

Remove the skin and bones from a freshly boiled cut of salmon, and flake the flesh finely. Add half a pint of white sauce, one dessert-spoonful of burnet (or cucumber) finely chopped, and one cup of stiffly whipped cream. Season with salt, pepper, and mix all well. Add half an ounce of gelatine dissolved in a little water, and when it just begins to set fold in the stiffly whisked whites of two eggs. Turn into a glass serving dish and let it get quite cold in the refrigerator before serving with cold peas and *dégorge* slices of cucumber seasoned with a light French salad dressing.

MELON DELIGHT.

Cut off a small slice at top of a medium-sized melon and scoop out all the seeds. Allow the melon to stand upside down on a plate for fifteen minutes while you prepare and dust with sugar such fruit as strawberries, raspberries, stoned ripe cherries, thinly sliced pears, peaches, etc. (but not pineapple), in sufficient quantity

to fill the melon. Whip a cupful of thick cream to a stiff froth, adding as you whip some castor sugar and one small glass of Grand Marnier or other suitable liqueur, and fold in the fruit. Now peel thinly and carefully the melon and fill it to overflowing with the fruit mixture. Replace the sliced-off top carefully and dust the outside of the melon thickly with granulated sugar to give it a frosted appearance. Put immediately in the refrigerator and leave it there for four to five hours. Place at once on the dining-table and with a sharp knife slice out as you would a melon.

Moorlands now produce another delicacy—those little moorland fruits, the bilberries. And methinks the best ways to accommodate them are in an open tart, or in a cambrosia. But let us keep these for the last and think of some other good things that might precede them.

SOLE BONNE FEMME.

Sprinkle a buttered fireproof dish with two finely chopped shallots, a little chopped tarragon (or parsley) and two dessert-spoonfuls of finely chopped uncooked mushrooms. Place the sole fillets upon this and pour over them one quarter-pint of dry white wine and one quarter-pint of fish stock. (For this, you can boil in a little water with two onion slices, a few carrot slices, ½ oz. of butter, one lemon slice, salt and pepper, the bones, heads and tails of the soles.) Cook slowly, basting occasionally, till tender. Then

in a saucepan stir 1 oz. of flour into 1 oz. of melting butter, and when the fillets are cooked drain the liquor from them into this saucepan. Add one dessertspoonful of grated cheese, salt, pepper, and stir well over the fire till reduced to half. Pour this over the fillets in the fireproof dish and glaze in a hot oven for a few minutes.

AUBERGINES FARCIÉS.

Cut the eggplants in half lengthwise, remove the seeds, and wipe each half. Cut out the eggplant meat and chop it finely; then mix it with chopped cold white meat, finely chopped onion, a little chopped shallot, chopped parsley, salt, pepper, and bind with a yolk of egg beaten in a little milk. Distribute the mixture in the eggplant shells, filling them to overflowing, sprinkle with grated cheese and bread-

crumbs, dab with a little butter, and arrange in a well buttered fireproof dish. Cook in a moderate oven for twenty minutes, basting occasionally.

OPEN TART OF BILBERRIES.

Work with cool fingers three ounces of butter in a quarter of a pound of flour, one yolk of egg, a little milk, until you obtain the consistency of dough. Make the dough into a ball and roll it out very thin, then take a tin ring about two inches high and seven inches in diameter, also a baking sheet; arrange the thinly rolled dough on the sheet within the ring and cut neatly, so that the paste does not quite come up to the top of the ring. Bake in a moderate oven (Regulo 6) for twelve minutes. During that time, prepare one pound of bilberries by removing the stalks, then mix the

berries with four ounces of granulated sugar, and arrange them in the baked tart. Return the tart to the oven for two minutes, then spread a little melted red currant jelly over the berries, slide out the tart on a plate and lift out the ring. (Since these berries are juicy and apt to make the pastry sodden, prevent this by painting the inside of the tart with the white of an egg stiffly whisked and let it dry before putting the fruit in.)

CAMBROSIA OF BILBERRIES.

Mash the berries, add castor sugar, a glass of Kirsch, and let this stand for a quarter of an hour. Stir in some fresh cream, then distribute into glass cups, top with stiffly whipped cream, and cool in the refrigerator for a few minutes before serving.

THE ESTATE MARKET

IMPROVING INQUIRY FOR FARMS

FARMS continue to find purchasers, and the trend of prices is moderately improving. Holdings differ so much in character, and in the amount of tithe and other outgoings, that it is not easy to strike an average of the movement of values, even where the calculation is not complicated by the existence of a development value in part of the land. Widmer End Farm, 59 acres, at Hughenden, has been sold at High Wycombe for £4,450, by Messrs. Lawrence and Son. Kings Court Farm, 128 acres, at Cook's Green, Writtle, realised £3,910, at Messrs. Fred Taylor and Co.'s auction

in Chelmsford. Other Essex farms, at Great Easton, were sold by Messrs. G. B. Hilliard and Son, namely, Blamster's Hall, 169 acres, £3,200; Handleys, 139 acres, £1,150; and Broadfarms, 174 acres, £2,050. Somerset sales of land at Halse, effected by Messrs. H. Lidington and Co. and Messrs. W. R. J. Greenslade and Co. at Taunton, included Higher Blake's Farm, 93 acres (£3,300); Halse End Farm, 10 acres (£900); and other lots, in all 175 acres, for a total of £6,255. Kentish farms came under the hammer of Messrs. Geering and Colyer, who sold Dove Farm, the house and 53 acres, for £2,600, and bought in East Pikefish and Wolsey Farms, 258 acres, at Yalding, at £12,000.

The largest area of farm land at present announced as likely to come under the hammer is in the Fenland at Wissington, between Stoke Ferry and Ely. It comprises 5,105 acres, with Coalville House, Littleport. The agents are Messrs. John D. Wood and Co.

ST. MARY'S, BRAMBER

ST. MARY'S at Bramber has been sold by Messrs. Constable and Maude and Messrs. Gladding, Son and Wing. The particulars contained a photograph in natural colours of the lovely old black-and-white house, dating from the reign of King John. The 9 or 10 acres are intersected by a small stream. Bramber, the Saxon Brymber, was granted with 40 other manors just after the Norman Conquest to William de Braose, who built Bramber Castle. In the year 1208 King John's demand for hostages from the Barons was met with a flat refusal by Matilda, the wife of William de Braose, and the family had to flee from England. Richard, Earl of Cornwall, obtained a grant of the manor, but on the accession of Henry III the property reverted to the de Braose family. St. Mary's is mentioned in a lease, preserved at Magdalen College, as The Chapel House. In 1387 Richard II received a petition from the people of Bramber to supply a guard to protect them from raids. Charles II stayed at St. Mary's when escaping after the battle of Worcester, and he slept in what has since been known as "The King's Room." The house has been well adapted for residential



CHILHAM, FROM THE OLD CASTLE KEEP

purposes. A fine magnolia covers part of the building. Beamed ceilings, oak and other panelling, and inglenook fireplaces attest the age of the house.

Chilham Castle, the East Kent seat of the late Sir Edmund Davis, during the last 21 years, is for sale with 2,100 acres, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, and Messrs. Geo. Webb and Co. A long reference to the Castle was made in COUNTRY LIFE last week, and it was described and illustrated on May 24th and 31st, 1924 (pages 812 and 858). Sir Edmund Davis restored and modernised the house, which was built in the year 1616.

ACTIVITY AROUND GUILDFORD

THE HON. JAMES McDONNELL has instructed Messrs. Alfred Savill and Sons to dispose of Eashing Park, the Georgian house and park of 115 acres, or the entire estate, which extends to over a square mile. Among recent sales by the firm's Guildford office are Common House, Dunsfold, with Messrs. F. L. Mercer and Co., a sixteenth-century residence, many houses, and one or two areas of building land, in the neighbourhood of Guildford.

From a long list of recent sales by Messrs. F. L. Mercer and Co. the following may be taken: Orchard House and 30 acres at Crockham Hill, Edenbridge; Caldy Close, a modern house at Chilworth, Hampshire; Underfield, 10 acres, at Elstree; Hillside, a Cotswold manor house at Moreton-in-the-Marsh; Miss Evadne Price's Windlesham property, Cooper's Green; The Manor, an Elizabethan house at Standlake, Oxfordshire; and Bovingdon Grange, a Boxmoor property of 50 acres.

Purley House with farmhouse, buildings and 143 acres, at Dibden Purley, have been sold by Messrs. Fox and Sons' Southampton office.

Commander Mocatta, having recently sold Lower Runham, 50 acres, near Maidstone, through Messrs. Wilson and Co., has, through the same agency, acquired Hartwell Farm, Sussex. The firm has sold Digsell Water House, near the old village of Welwyn; and The Croft, a Dorset freehold at Shillingstone.

Sir Edward Mountain, Bt., has sold Mill

House, Bourne End, through Messrs. Turner, Lord and Ransom, who are shortly to hold an auction of the contents of the house.

Mr. D. Elliot Alves bought the historic Bryn Bras Castle, an outwork of Carnarvon, commanding the Pass of Llanberis, a few years ago. He restored the ancient structure, and spent about £150,000 in forming a first-rate residence. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley are to sell the 385 acres. There are shooting rights over 3,000 acres.

Llanina, a small mansion and 25 acres, with foreshore and a trout stream, at New Quay, Cardiganshire, has been sold by Messrs.

George Trollope and Sons. They have also sold Mrs. Leveson-Gower's Georgian freehold of 7 acres, Upper Chilham House, in the Itchen valley at Martyr Worthy.

Lord Beauchamp has sold the lighthouse at Winterton, which has been adapted as a residence. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley effected the sale.

Leigh Hall and 10 acres in Savernake Forest is one of many recent sales effected by Mrs. Tufnell's Sunninghill agency.

OFFICES IN PORTLAND PLACE

LORD MIDDLETON lately appealed to the Ministry of Health against the refusal of the London County Council to allow offices to be built on the site of No. 34, Portland Place. The appeal has been allowed, subject to stringent restrictions of any external display of announcements that business is carried on in the new building. In the last year or two some of the principal residents in Portland Place have left. The character of "the finest street in London" has been changed by the erection of the B.B.C. block at its south end, the R.I.B.A. headquarters in the middle part of the Place, and some large blocks of flats.

In a note on the sale of the lease of No. 12, Grosvenor Street, Mayfair, Mr. Frank D. James (of Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices), who effected the sale jointly with Messrs. Hampton and Sons, to a client of Messrs. Yates and Yates, says: "The Alexandra Club was founded in 1883 as 'The Ladies' Tea and Shopping Club,' and was the first ladies' club. In 1884 it was moved to 12, Grosvenor Street. It has recently been amalgamated with the Ladies' Empire Club."

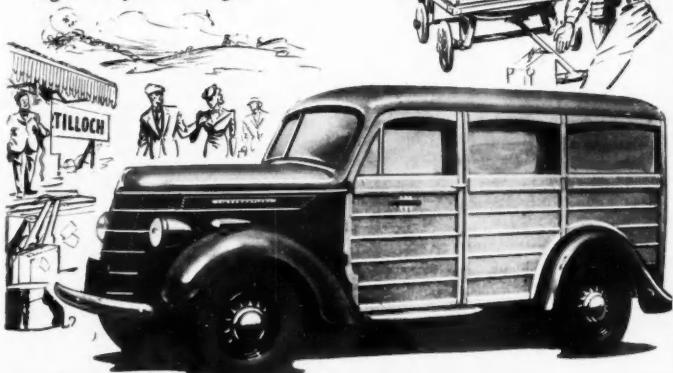
Lady Selsdon has accepted an offer, through Messrs. Constable and Maude, for her flat at No. 20, Grosvenor Square. It is notable for magnificent paneling. The Town house, No. 10, Chesham Place, is for sale by order of Mr. Daniel Macmillan.

New Barn Farm, Seer Green, on the Chilterns, three miles from Beaconsfield, an old-fashioned restored residence in 5 acres, is for sale by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. At present it is the week-end retreat of a well-known estate agent, who has supervised its renovation.

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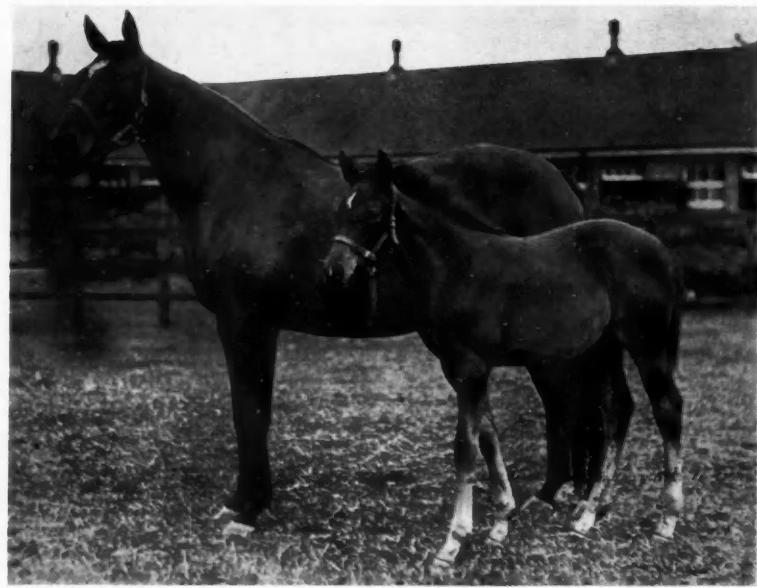
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LADY YULE'S STALLION, SUZERAIN

IT is always a pleasant task to review the ancestry and the racing career of a newcomer to the stallion world; the pleasure becomes the greater when, as in the case of Lady Yule's six year old Suzerain, it is possible on pedigree and performances to predict a successful future in advance. Even now a magnificent bay horse of his sire's grand type, Suzerain boasts of a most aristocratic lineage, which on his sire's side began with the Darley Arabian, who was imported into this country towards the end of the year 1705 and belonged to a Mr. John Brewster Darley of Aldby Park, near York. Coming nearer than this, though still a generation beyond what his tabulated pedigree shows, Suzerain's sixth sire was Newminster, a long, low, bright sherry-bay son of Touchstone that won the St. Leger of 1851, and was, incidentally, from Bee's Wing, one of the greatest race-mares of all time. From Newminster the line descends to Lord Clifden, who, like his sire, won the Doncaster classic, and from him continues through Hampton, a mere plater in his early days who later in life became one of the foremost stayers of his time; through Bay Ronald, an own-brother to Cherry Lass' dam, Black Cherry, who won the Hardwicke Stakes, the Epsom Cup and other races of £6,443 and goes down to fame as the sire of the St. Leger victor, Bayardo; and on through Dark Ronald, who earned brackets in the Royal Hunt Cup, the Princess of Wales Stakes and other events of £8,239, to Suzerain's immediate sire, Son-in-Law, a grand stayer and the mainstay of stamina in the thoroughbred of to-day. Until the end of last season Son-in-Law had been responsible for the winners of 615 races, carrying the huge total of £377,480½ in stakes.

On the female side Suzerain belongs to what Bruce Lowe termed the No. 14 family. This originated in The Oldfield Mare, is famed for its production of successful sires, and is represented in Suzerain's pedigree by his fifth dam, Hippia. A daughter of King Tom, who was bred by Baron Meyer de Rothschild and was out of Daughter of the Star, by Kremlin, this mare was successful in the Queen's Stand Plate and the Fernhill Stakes at Ascot, the Oaks at Epsom, in which she beat the One Thousand Guineas and St. Leger heroine, Achievement, and other events of £8,685, before retiring to the paddocks. There she produced, among others, the Ascot Triennial Stakes and Newmarket October Handicap winner, Hamako, Talisman, who also had a Triennial Stakes to his credit, and Suzerain's fourth dam, Nellie, an own-sister to Hamako by the Derby winner, Hermit, who numbered the Prince of Wales's Stakes at York, the Fourth Great Challenge Stakes at Newmarket, the Newmarket St. Leger and the Great National Breeders' Foal Stakes among her victories of £4,224. In turn Nellie bred such as Thermis (the grandmother of the Chester Cup victor, Santo Strato, the Champagne Stakes winner, Pietri and the Liverpool Autumn Cup and Manchester Cup hero, Lorenzo); the Newmarket Autumn Handicap winner, Auriga; Guava, the dam of the Rous Memorial Stakes and Great Sapling



LADY YULE'S MARE, PISA. A DAUGHTER OF BLANDFORD, WITH HER FILLY FOAL BY DASTUR

Plate victor, Quelpart; and Suzerain's third dam, Florise, who was by the Two Thousand Guineas winner, St. Frusquin. Florise ran but three times as a two year old, and was then put on one side as a matron. In her new sphere she bred the Chesterfield Plate winner, Bahati, and Fanfarona, a daughter of Marco, who won the Ascot High-Weight Stakes and the Bramcote Stakes. Fanfarona became the dam of Triumph, winner of the Churchill Stakes, Princess of Wales Stakes and Goodwood Cup; of Gasconade, who dead-heated with 2.L.O. in the Elvaston Plate at Nottingham, and of Hegemony, a daughter of Phalaris, who won one small event at Bath. Being by Phalaris, a grandson of Cyllene, whose blood is so ideal in combination with that of Son-in-Law, Hegemony, mated to Winalot, became responsible for the Goodwood Stakes winner, Hoplite, and then, after foaling Lord Paramount to Blandford, was put to Son-in-Law and produced the subject of this sketch.

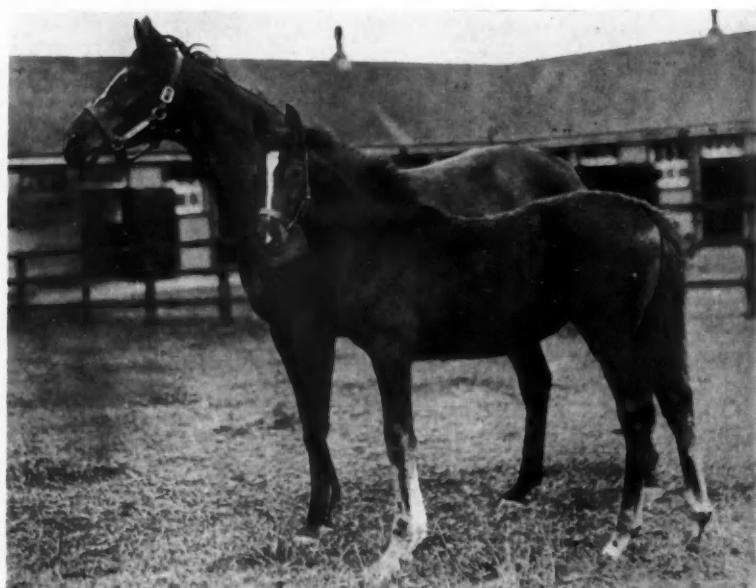
As might be expected from his ancestry, Suzerain was a slow to hand sort, who was of no use as a youngster, but matured with age. In his second season he won the Beeswing Plate at York by five lengths from Blue Doctor and Zeus; the King's Handicap at Windsor by four lengths from Parole, Vesuvius and three others; the Newmarket St. Leger by five lengths from the Ascot Gold Cup winner, Flares, and the Liverpool Autumn Cup victor, Young England; and, with 9st. 10lb. on his back, the Autumn Stakes at Chepstow.

As a four year old, further victories came his way in the Churchill Stakes at Ascot, when he defeated Columcille, Magnet and five others over the trying two miles, and in the Final Stakes at Newmarket, in which he dead-heated with Cinque-Cento (rec. 27lb.), with such as the Lingfield Autumn Oaks victress, First Flight, the Brompton Plate winner, Ski, and Goudea, who had just previously scored in the Corinthian Sweepstakes at Wolverhampton, in the rear. On top of this he was a close-up third to Haulfry and Fearless Fox in the Doncaster Cup, made Buckleigh and Columcille realise that they had had a race in the Jockey Club Cup, and occupied third place, behind Flares and Maranta, in the Lowther Stakes.

Continuing on his winning way as a five year old, he attracted the notice of the judge in the Yorkshire Cup and in the Ellesmere Stakes, while only a short head and Faroe (who was receiving 29lb.) separated him from victory in the Burwell Stakes. Again there was no disgrace in his being defeated by half-a-length by Gothic (rec. 4lb.) in the Dullingham Stakes, the more so as the St. Leger victor, Boswell, occupied the third position.

Such is the story of Suzerain. A sound horse of a staying line, standing at an ideal stud under ideal management, at the very reasonable fee of 98s0v., he can be recommended with confidence to the ever-increasing number of breeders who are anxious to produce something better than a five-furlong sprinter.

ROYSTON.



ROSEGAIN, A YOUNG GAINSBOROUGH MARE, WITH FILLY FOAL BY MIEUXE, AT THE HANSTEAD STUD

AT THE HANSTEAD STUD

BRICKET WOOD, ST. ALBANS

(THE PROPERTY OF LADY YULE)

SUZERAIN

A winner of the Beeswing Plate, York; the Newmarket St. Leger; the Autumn Stakes at Chepstow; the Churchill Stakes at Ascot; the Yorkshire Cup and the Ellesmere Stakes; of, in all, £7,269.



Photo

Meads

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| SUZERAIN (Bay, 1933). | | | |
| Hegemony 14 (Ch. 1926) | Son-in-Law 5 (Br. 1911) | Hampton 10 | Lord Clifden |
| Fanfarona (Ch. 1911) | Mother-in-Law 5 (Br. 1906) | Black Duchess | Lady Langden |
| Phalaris 1 (Br. 1913) | Dark Ronald 9 (Br. 1905) | Darkie (Bl. 1889) | Galliard |
| | | | Black Corrie |
| | | Matchmaker 22 (Br. 1892) | Tibthorpe, or Cremorne |
| | | Be Cannie (Ch. 1891) | Verona |
| | | | Blair Athol Decoration |
| | | Polymelus 3 (Br. 1902) | Galopin |
| | | Bromus (Br. 1905) | Mowerina |
| | | | Plebeian |
| | | | Fusee |
| | | Marco 3 (Ch. 1892) | Jock of Oran 18 |
| | | Florise (Ch. 1899) | Blair Athol Tunstall Maid |
| | | | Vespasian Seclusion |
| | | | Cyllene 9 |
| | | | Bona Vista |
| | | | Areadia |
| | | | Maid Marian |
| | | | Hampton Quiver |
| | | | Sainfoin 2 |
| | | | Springfield Sanda |
| | | | Cheery |
| | | | St. Simon Sunrise |
| | | | Barcaldine 23 |
| | | | Solon Ballyroe |
| | | | Novitiate |
| | | | Hermit Retty |
| | | | St. Simon Isabel |
| | | | Hermit Hippia |
| | | | Nellie |

Fee :

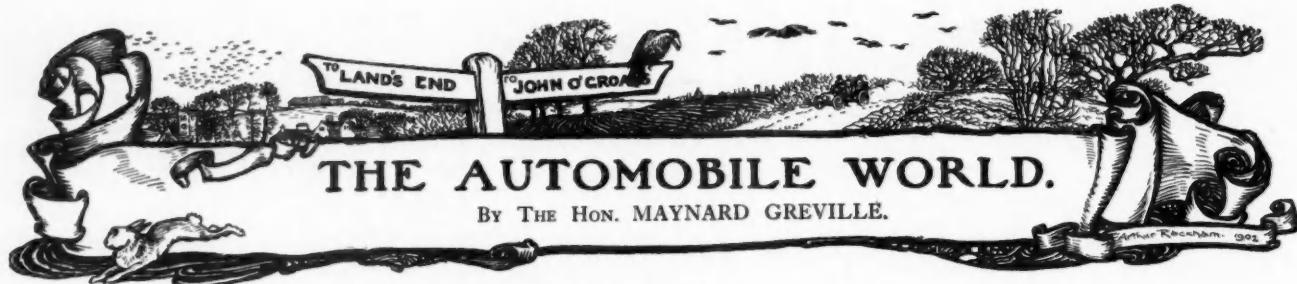
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*Phone: 2161 GARSTON—WATFORD.



ROVERS FOR 1940

SALES of Rover cars during the 1939 season created a new record for the firm, so that the Rover programme for the 1940 season contains no revolutionary or spectacular change. Development and improvement have, however, not been allowed to stand still, and many minor alterations have been made.

The range consists of 10 and 12 h.p. four-cylinder and 14, 16 and 20 h.p. six-cylinder cars. Among the improvements are wider rear seats on the four higher-powered models; anti-roll stabilisers are now added to the 12 h.p. chassis; there is improved cabinet-work on all models, and also improved upholstery, "easy-clean" wheels and new silent-tread Avon tyres.

Rover cars have gained a very high reputation for their smooth, silent efficiency and their ease of control and maintenance, and still further attention to these points has been paid in the 1940 models. It is claimed that an exceptional degree of silence has been obtained in these cars, and even tyre noise is all but eliminated by the new Avon silent-tread tyres.

The anti-roll stabilisers to the front and rear axles, introduced last year on the six-cylinder models, are now also fitted to the 12 h.p. chassis. The performance of the six-cylinder models has been improved by the fitting of a dual down-draught carburettor and the re-designing of the induction system, which provides an independent inlet for the mixture to each cylinder. A similar induction system is employed on the four-cylinder models, the mixture being fed through a single down-draught carburettor.

The water circulating system has been revised, allowing water at its lowest temperature to be directed through jets to the exhaust valve seats.

In the gear box no change of design has taken place. The special synchromesh top and third gears introduced in the 1939 models are retained, together with the well known Rover free-wheel. The use of this free-wheel is optional, and it can be locked by the turn of a knob on the instrument board, while it locks automatically when in reverse.

In the range of coachwork there is a choice of saloon or coupé on the 10 h.p. chassis, saloon or sports saloon on the 12, 14 or 16 h.p. chassis, and sports saloon on the 20 h.p. chassis. In addition, a drop-head coupé by Salmons and Sons is available on the 14, 16 and 20 h.p. chassis.

The rear seats of all models but the Ten are increased in width, and all seat cushions, front and back, have sponge rubber top pads over special spring cases, which greatly increase the comfort. The door trimming has been made more attractive, and a new design of handle adds to the general appearance. The instrument board and wind-screen rail of polished walnut is an example of skilful cabinet work. The wind-screen operating mechanism is concealed, and no fixing screws are visible. In addition to a very complete range of instruments, there is an electric reserve petrol supply control. A spring steering wheel is fitted to all models, and flexible engine mountings, automatic chassis lubrication, and powerful brakes are among the well known Rover technical features which are retained. Wire wheels give place to "easy-clean" wheels of an attractive design embodying a large chromium-plated centre plate on which is mounted a medallion in black and gold engraved with the Rover shield.

The prices range from £275 for the 10 h.p. saloon to £478 for the 20 h.p. drop-head coupé.

THE WELSH RALLY

THE last of the big Rallies to be held in this country this year must not pass unmentioned, as it was certainly one of the most amusing and successful. There were actually ninety-eight starters for the Welsh Rally, and they left eight control points in England and Wales for the rendezvous at Cardiff.

Daimler, S.S., Atlanta, and Riley did extremely well, the Daimlers in particular covering themselves with glory. A particularly good performance was put up by Mr. R. S. Crouch, who in the open 2½-litres took the second award in Class 5 in com-

petition with sports cars of much greater power. In the coachwork competition Colonel Rippon's famous big Daimler just lost to Mr. W. F. Watson's black Lagonda V-12. This latter car took the premier award for four-door closed cars. Mr. Alan Hesse also took a premier award with the very smart two-door Jensen. Among the open cars Mr. Crouch got a premier award with the Daimler, while for the drop-head coupés Mr. L. Prideaux-Brunne was first with a Raymond Mays.

STRANRAER - LARNE MOTOR FERRY

A NEW and welcome facility for motorists travelling between Scotland and Northern Ireland has been provided by the L.M.S. Railway with their new motor vessel, the *Princess Victoria*, which was placed in service between Stranraer and Larne in July. The L.M.S. have made considerable progress recently in modernising their fleet. None of the L.M.S. vessels now plying to and from Northern Ireland is more than eleven years of age, and the fleet of steamers on these cross-channel routes is claimed to be the most up-to-date of its kind. Altogether, the L.M.S. have spent no less than £1,500,000 on the provision of new vessels for these services.

The *Princess Victoria* is the first L.M.S. vessel on which it is possible to drive motor cars under their own power, and this can be accomplished at all states of the tide, special slipways having been constructed both at Stranraer and Larne. Between seventy and eighty cars can be accommodated on the same deck. The L.M.S. offers special concessions for the round trip from Scotland to Northern Ireland in the way of reduced rates for the conveyance of accompanied motor cars by rail. The *Princess Victoria* was built by Messrs. William Denny and Bro., Limited, of Dumbarton, and has, in addition to the motor-car deck, accommodation for 1,500 passengers. She is Diesel driven, and is fully equipped with all the latest safety devices.



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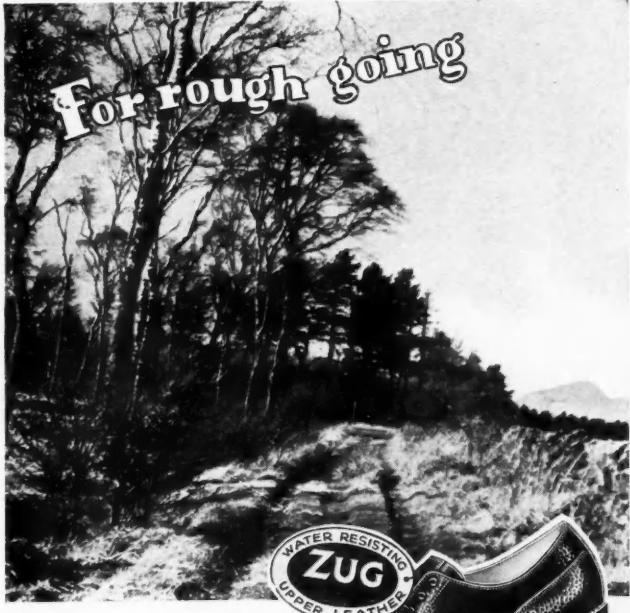
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THE SUNBEAM-TALBOT TEN FOR 1940

THE Sunbeam-Talbot Ten sports saloon, which was first introduced last year, can, I think, lay claim with justice to being the best-looking 10 h.p. saloon produced in this country. The fact that it represents the united efforts of two great firms which have been famous in the competition world for many years also ensures that its performance is worthy of its appearance. This car has been a great success for 1939 and has therefore only been improved in detail for the coming season.

A four-cylinder power unit is fitted and develops over 40 brake horse power at 4,500 revolutions per minute. This engine

has a capacity of 1,185 c.c. and is rated at 9.8 h.p. A new carburettor is fitted which, while following closely the lines of that previously employed, incorporates a fully automatic choke, providing the correct mixture throughout the temperature range, and instant starting under all weather conditions. This arrangement completely eliminates the hand-controlled choke from the dash. A further improvement is in the mounting of the engine, which results in an even smoother power delivery.

The road holding qualities of this car were already exceptionally good, but this desirable attribute has been still further improved by the widening and strengthen-

ing of the chassis frame, which together with Luvax piston-type shock absorbers makes for greater stability.

A combined filler and dipstick is incorporated in the gearbox so that checking and replenishing the oil can be done from the driving compartment without removing the floorboards or interior mats.

The hand-brake lever is now placed on the right-hand side and is more accessible than previously, while the steering column is adjustable for rake.

The bodywork has been improved and all structures in connection with the main body frame have been insulated by means of sound deadening material, so that metal-to-metal contact is avoided. The wood joints are also insulated, providing a rattle-proof body under all conditions. In addition, the dashboard, toe and floorboards, seat supports, and luggage boot floor have been thickly insulated.

An entirely new stainless steel steering wheel has been introduced, which is improved in appearance and further damps out road shocks. An improvement has been made in the appearance of the instruments which are now of the "dished" type, with black faces and white lettering.

All seats have been improved and are no longer of the pneumatic type, and are now sprung by special spring cases, employing a new type of overlay.

A new open two-seater sports model has been introduced which has outstanding luggage accommodation. This car is priced at £248. There is no change in the prices of the sports saloon and the drop-head coupé prices, while the four-seater tourer has been reduced by £2.

A further improvement has been made from the maintenance aspect, as the wheel discs which are now of the knock-on type leave the air valve accessible for inflation purposes.



THE 1940 SUNBEAM-TALBOT TEN



"... livelier acceleration
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CRUFT'S KENNEL NOTES

KERRY BLUE terriers came very much into the limelight at Richmond show last month by putting up a bigger entry than any other breed. This was a notable achievement made possible by the fact that the Kerry Blue Terrier Club of England was lending its special support to the occasion. Downsvie Dispenser was then reserve for the challenge certificate, and he had been awarded the certificate at the Kennel Club last year. His proud owner is Mrs. Bassett, Newick House, Burgess Hill, Sussex, a member of Cruft's Dog Show Society. Mrs. Bassett's kennel is select rather than large, for she makes a point of breeding only from prize-winning bitches and champion or challenge certificate dogs.

This is a laudable policy, ensuring as it does that the dogs and bitches used shall be of accredited worth. There is such a thing as having too many dogs in a kennel, the temptation then being to make unsuitable matings, and trust to mass production, which, useful though it may be commercially, is seldom successful in dog breeding. With fewer dogs one is able to concentrate better and follow more carefully lines of breeding. This opinion is not offered as a theory so much as from the fruits of observation. There is no doubt, too, that the manner in which the matrons are selected is of the utmost importance. A good brood bitch is beyond price, and a beginner, at any rate, should think more of them than of the stud dogs. It is not so necessary to have stud dogs in one's kennels, for there is an abundant choice outside, although one that can sire prize winners is a remunerative possession.

The time will soon come when the general public will realise the value of Kerry Blue terriers as companions and house dogs. Hitherto they have been mainly in the hands of exhibitors, but we anticipate an era of widespread

popularity for them. They are remarkably intelligent, biddable and tractable if trained properly, guards of the highest calibre, and hardy. Besides, they have the advantage of being somewhat out of the common, having a complete individuality of appearance. My readers must not imagine, however, that any dog they may buy will continue to look like the one illustrated to-day unless its coat has fairly frequent attention. They must be trimmed if they are to look as smart as Downsvie Dispenser. That is their one drawback, a disadvantage that is shared by many of the other terriers, unless they happen to be of the smooth-coated kind.

An untrimmed Kerry is by no means unpresentable if one prefers them that way, but its outline, which is really pleasing, is

effectually concealed by a plethora of coat. Actually, the Irish do not approve of the manner in which ours are trimmed. In Ireland these dogs are kept for a number of purposes. It is said that they can even be trained to the gun; they are expert destroyers of vermin, they will run with otter hounds, guard sheep and protect the home and children. We have no certain information about the origin of the breed, and cannot say if there was an early association between them and the red dogs that were once so much favoured, or the wheaten terriers of which we hear. At any rate, they seem to have been known in Kerry for some generations. Before the War came we were asked by Irish friends to do what we could to interest the English in them, but nothing was done until peaceful times returned, and the public was ready to take up new breeds with avidity. In 1922 they came to London, being exhibited for the first time in England at Cruft's Show of that year.

The ring in which they were shown was very much like a bear garden, every exhibit being anxious to have a few words with its neighbours and telling us so in doggy language that was unmistakable. One really felt quite nervous about the judge, who was able to handle them with impunity, however, their animosity evidently being reserved for their own kind. Since then they have changed a great deal, having become just as civilised and amenable as any others without losing anything of their courage. In other words, they have acquired manners, and one would no longer be afraid of turning them among other dogs. The manner in which they are brought up has a lot to do with determining the nature of the character that they are to have in adult life. We are inclined to think that they have improved in colour as well as temperament. Some are still nearer to black than blue, but we do not object so much to a dark colour so long as it is pleasing.



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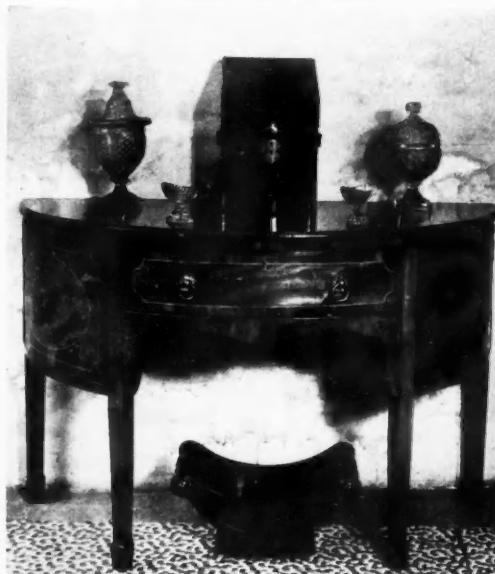
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A set of 10 Antique Hepplewhite Mahogany Chairs, comprising 8 Single and 2 Arm Chairs. They are upholstered in red morocco. Period circa 1790.

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ROYAL BATHS EXTENSION, HARROGATE

ON July 10th, the Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by a retinue of sheriffs, sword-bearer and chief marshal, proceeded through the streets of Harrogate in his richly decorated coach to open the new extension to the Royal Baths.

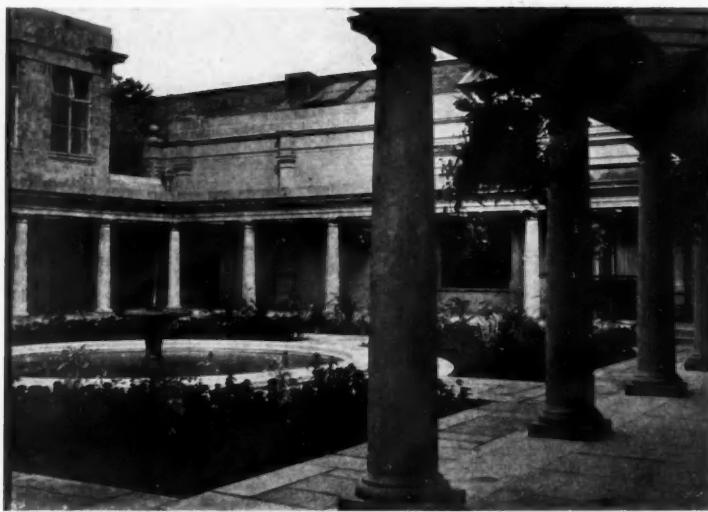
The brilliance of the opening ceremony was enhanced by its setting, for the new wing is a truly magnificent place.

Costing upwards of £80,000, the Extension is a threefold enterprise. It comprises a two-storey building which caters for natural mineral water and intestinal treatments, a lounge hall and, situated between these two sections, a fountain court. The Hall and Fountain Court have taken the place of the old Winter Gardens.

The new wing is linked by covered corridors to the existing Royal Baths, which were opened by the Duke of Cambridge in July, 1897.

The Lounge Hall, venue of the Royal Baths Quartette, is a fine room. The walls are lined with twelve panels of Australian walnut, coubaril, and other Empire hardwoods, with a macassar ebony skirting. The top of each radiator case, of Australian walnut, is fitted with a strip of champagne-coloured glass, through which concealed lighting casts a pleasant radiance upon the panel above.

The deeper colourings of the panels are emphasised by the bird's-eye maple of which the wall pillars are made. The beauty of wood as a furnishing factor is again seen in the chairs and tables, which are of beech, the chairs being covered with



THE NEW FOUNTAIN COURT



THE LOUNGE HALL

two shades of hide—rust and pale green. These shades are taken up again by the sunshine weave curtains at the many entrance doors, while the classical coffered ceiling is picked out in buff and pale blue.

The Hall opens into the Fountain Court, approximately sixty feet by fifty-two feet, and enclosed by a glass-covered colonnade, hung at intervals with baskets of flowers. This provides easy access to any part of the building, and recalls the plan of Roman baths. It is also a perfect sun-trap. Sub-tropical plants and flowers occupy two deep borders on opposite sides.

In the middle is a fountain in a deep pool illuminated at night by submerged lights. Recalling the spa at Nauheim in style, the Fountain Court also captures something of the romance of the Roman Bath at Bath.

In the new treatment building rubber flooring is used for the corridors, and sound-proof walls ensure the maximum of silence elsewhere. All the bathrooms are lined with opaque glass in varying pastel shades, the baths being of corresponding colour. Floors are tiled in black and oatmeal, and the two electric lifts—which serve the ladies' and gentlemen's suites—are lined with American walnut, while the lift doors are of American walnut and Australian silky oak.

Altogether the new building accommodates thirty-seven bathrooms, 104 dressing-rooms, and twelve intestinal treatment

rooms, and it is estimated that 1,000 treatments per day can be given here without any kind of congestion.

What a contrast this development affords with the methods of dispensing the Harrogate waters only a hundred years ago. At that time even the Royal Pump Room was not in existence. It was erected in 1841 over the Old Sulphur Well, where a certain attendant, Betty Lupton, had officiated for more than fifty years. She achieved such a measure of popularity that on Queen Victoria's Coronation Day she was actually crowned by her friends as "Queen of the Harrogate Waters." Mementoes of her "reign" are still preserved in the Royal Pump Room, and any who visit Harrogate for the "cure" to-day would do well to ponder on the progress of Harrogate as a spa.

Betty Lupton had to descend to the Old Sulphur Well by the light of a hand-lantern, and give the public their medicine with the aid of a long-handled ladle. This lantern and ladle, and the wooden stool on which she sat while waiting for patrons, are included among the mementoes.

Since those Spartan days Harrogate's fame as a spa—first envisaged by Sir William Slingsby, who in 1571 noted the medicinal qualities of the waters at Tewit Well, on the Stray—has gradually grown until now the city's unique endowment of eighty-eight different mineral springs—so ably administered by an enterprising Corporation—bids fair to make Harrogate the premier Spa in Europe. G. BERNARD WOOD.



BETTY LUPTON'S LANTERN AND LADLE



BETTY LUPTON, "QUEEN OF THE HARROGATE WATERS"

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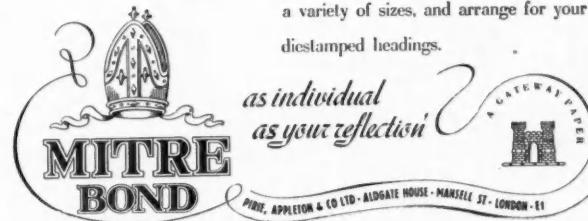
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FASHION FAIR

PARIS FASHIONS FOR EVENING

NOTWITHSTANDING the first fine, unrestrained raptures over the bustle frock, as one suspected, there proves to be quite a number of other styles of almost equal importance. Probably none of these rival styles will have quite the same popularity as the bustle; but for those who would eschew the "high fashion" of the moment, that is a point all to the good. Such dispensation means that we need not all be thrust into the same mould, regardless of our separate characteristics. After all, a bustle is not only very "period," but rather individual!

* * *

Very much in evidence, and running through all the collections, is one definite feature. That is the small waist. Even though in some designs no special attention is drawn to it, there it is. Waists have materially dwindled, and now present quite a nipped-in look. How ordinary mortals are going to achieve the same effect as the Paris mannequins manage to secure with disdainful ease, is something to speculate about. But, as with other difficulties with which the woman who would dress well is presented, no doubt there are ways and means.

The Empire line, which Molyneux does so well with high moulded bust-line and simply draped skirt, is perhaps the only one which avoids this narrow waist issue. For those with reasonably slender figures this is a very lovely style. It calls for imperturbable poise; but once one has learned the appropriate deportment, it is a style full of possibilities. Perhaps I overestimate the importance of adopting a fashion so whole-heartedly; but it does seem to me that the essence of distinction in dress lies in the *suitability*, either real or convincingly assumed, of the frock to the wearer.

The Grecian style is another which will be welcomed. Maggy Rouff shows it admirably in pleated jersey with silver cords crossing over at the bosom and girdling the waist. For this, mixtures of brilliant pastel colours are used as well as white.

Norman Hartnell, apart from essays with bustle and polonaise, still shows crinolines. All the enchantment of net, sequins, frills and bouncing hoops go with this romantic style. While Her Majesty The Queen still favours it there will, no doubt, be devotees of this fashion; and certainly where the occasion warrants it, it is magnificent.

By
DORA SHACKELL





Another line which Hartnell shows is tightly moulded through the bodice to the hips, there to spring out with fullness all the way round. This is for those who like the *frou-frou* of wide skirts without bunchiness at the middle. Other houses, too, show the real mid-Victorian line, carried out in stiff faille, slipper satin or velvet. Tiny little coats, hats and muffs are fortifying accessories.

* * *

Despite these heresies, most of the couturiers have a bustle frock of one kind or another. Some show it with a slim front silhouette and a bouncy bustle surmounting a slight tail at the back. Others pleat folds of drapery round the hips and gather up the back with a really voluminous spread of skirt beneath. Square-cut opera tops are seen, but the favourite style is with long, tight bodice fastened by a row of buttons right up to the throat, and with long, tight sleeves.

Bombazine and other old-fashioned fabrics are used.

* * *

But all this revivalism has its pitfalls. Merely to transcribe something

from Grandmamma's photograph album would result only in fancy dress. The 1880 touch, to be successful, must be an inspiration and not a model slavishly to be copied. Patou achieves a 1939 look without in any way ignoring the trends of the moment. Instead of bunchiness round the hips he uses flat, overlapping shapes of material and so preserves a glove-fitting streamline. Chanel, too, translates present influences into an up-to-date silhouette with a nipped-in waist, slightly bloused bodice, and loose, three-quarter length sleeves. In some of her frocks the fullness of the

skirt is concentrated at the front instead of the back, a trick which is rather becoming to the slight figure.

* * *

Hats for evening seem to be inescapably here, despite the rules and regulations of certain restaurants. Worth makes them of the same material as the frock, which gives the wearer a lovely appearance of finish.

Piguet plays with ostrich feathers and net; but especially effective is his enormous black hat which wings its way forward over the head and gives a perfect balance to his slim, velvet dinner-frocks.

GARDEN DAFFODILS



TREVITHIAN, A FINE NEW JONQUIL HYBRID AND A FIRST-RATE GARDEN PLANT



ONE OF THE BEST OF THE NEWER PURE YELLOW INCOMPARABILIS VARIETIES. HAVELOCK



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PEPPER, A CHARMING RED AND YELLOW VARIETY OF MODERATE SIZE, AND NOTABLE FOR ITS EARLINESS

Royal Horticultural Society

THE breeding of the modern daffodil is fortunate inasmuch as it is and has recently been in the hands of people who have been possessed of good and refined taste in the selection of their seedlings. The cross-breeding of daffodils is a comparatively easy and simple business, but it is in the selection of high quality and the rejection of coarseness and garishness that good judgment comes in and is essential. The improvements that have been made in the last two or three decades have been steadily progressive, and in some sections remarkable. Some of the greatest advances have been made in flowers of pure whiteness, trumpets and Leedsiis; one cannot mention these without acknowledging the debt of gratitude owing to Mr. Guy L. Wilson for such beautiful things as his Slemish, Truth, Justice, and Cantatrice. Then again there are the new Jonquil hybrids, mostly of the late Mr. P. D. Williams' raising, such as Lanarth, Trevithian, and Hesla. These flowers have a great future as subjects for the garden or for cutting, combining as they do the most beautiful tones of yellow with long-lasting qualities and acceptable (but not too powerful) fragrance.

To Mr. J. Lionel Richardson belongs the credit of having lately raised several varieties having cups of pink, of better pink than we have yet seen; among them are Kenmare, Dunloe, and the beautiful and daintily named Rose of Tralee. Of some of these last-named productions, though, it has to be owned that they require the right soil and the right sort of season to give of their best.

THE WISLEY TRIALS

In these trials the main test is suitability for garden planting, and it may not be amiss, with the planting season now beginning, if I refer to varieties which have received recognition as plants of good garden value. Among the yellow trumpets to receive an award of merit was one that does not yet appear to be very well known, viz., Worlington, which has been described to me as a first-rate garden plant, standing well up to the weather in very exposed spots; it is a seedling from Werdale Perfection. In the white trumpets, Mrs. E. H. Krelage, which was highly commended, is now so well known and highly esteemed that one need say little about it, except that it has now practically displaced the old Mme. de Graaff, and is good both for pots and the garden, besides being now quite cheap. The yellow incomparabilis Carlton is such a sterling good thing that the fact that it gained the high distinction of a first-class certificate is no surprise to me; a vigorous plant and flower of fine colouring and great solidity, it is one of the late Mr. P. D. Williams' raising, and is in the very front rank of garden daffodils. Pepper, which was commended, is by the same raiser, a moderate-sized red and yellow flower, useful for its earliness, flowering as it does in advance of most of the red-cups. Warlock, which received a first-class certificate, is an orange cup, a strong, solid and very tall plant which will become very popular for the border; it is another of Mr. Williams' raising. Also obtaining the highest honours was the poetaz named Cheerfulness, a double form of the older Elvira, which was one of the varieties resulting from Van der Schoot's crosses between poeticus and Tazetta. Cheerfulness is a most useful plant for pots, cutting, or the border.

REASONABLY PRICED VARIETIES

Among some of the older (or perhaps I should say less recent) introductions in daffodils there are a number which, although they have dropped in price sufficiently to be now within most people's reach, remain well in the front rank and are very desirable. King Alfred, of course, I need only just name: it is still in the best half-dozen, although almost universally grown. White Nile is a Leedsi to which consideration should be given; it may now be obtained for a shilling, which may be regarded as a most modest price for a flower with so many good qualities; I see it described as a most aristocratic and lovely flower, and I do not consider that an exaggeration; also it has the attribute of lasting in full beauty for quite a long time. The Barrii Firetail of course is now in every garden. I used to see the late Mr. Ernest Crosfield exhibit many seedlings that we thought very highly of in those days, and it is odd that Firetail seems to be almost the only one that has come into popular use. Its brilliant crown does not burn so much in the sun as do many of its type, and it is largely used as a cut flower, but it is of little if any use to the hybridist.

This last-named defect cannot be alleged against the most illustrious Fortune. The price of Fortune is still on the high side, but no doubt its marvellously prolific qualities will soon bring its present figure down to a reasonable one. From Fortune, allied with that wonderful old seed-parent, Beacon, come some very fine progeny, among them Aviemore, Copper Bowl and Varna. The last variety to have mention is Beersheba, a flower of which it suffices to say that it is probably the most illustrious of the white trumpets, and which I expect to see in every daffodil lover's garden before long.

ORNATUS.

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